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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 13th November, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of the Expert Museum Survey Committee

*75. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the report of the Expert Museum Survey Committee has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, important recommendations accepted by Government;

(c) the extent to which accepted recommendations have been given effect to so far;

(d) whether any scheme and plan in this respect has been formulated; and

(e) if so, important features of such a plan and scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 9]

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that the Government had prepared a scheme to give assistance on a matching basis to university and State museums. I would like to know the basis of this contribution by the various agencies.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The basis for giving grants will be determined when we received the requests

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Some of the recommendations of the committee have been accepted and are being given effect to by the Government. I would like to know the amount that has been sanctioned in the Second Five Year Plan for this purpose.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In the Second Five Year Plan there is a provision now of Rs. 1 crore. It used to be Rs. 2 crores, but now it has been reduced to Rs. 1 crore.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any State museum or university museum has expressed a desire for such help, and whether they have submitted any schemes?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have not yet received any proposals. As soon as the proposals are received, we shall examine them. Some proposals have been received. For example, we have received proposals from the Bharat Kala Bhavan, Banaras, The Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, The Prince of Wales Museum, West India, and The Asutosh Museum, Calcutta, and they are under consideration.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how this Rs. 1 crore is being distributed to the different museums? Is it an *ad hoc* grant or otherwise?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already replied to that question.

Defence Production Planning Committee

*76. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 1091 on the 23rd August, 1957, and state:

(a) whether the Defence Production Planning Committee has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the nature of its recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The Committee has not so far submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many centres the Defence Production Planning Committee has visited so far, and how many centres it proposes to visit in the near future?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The Committee has not so far visited any of the centres The idea is to give a very quick report with such material as can be obtained. An officer—Commodore Shankar—has been specifically appointed to go to the various centres and supply the information necessary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Committee is going to take into consideration the over-all needs of the defence of this country, or is it going to confine itself to some particular items?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The function of this Committee is to survey the whole field of defence production and formulate proposals and plans which will make the country as nearly self-sufficient as possible in all matters which are required for the defence of the country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this Committee is also chalking out a plan for stepping up production under the Second Five Year Plan in ordnance factories, and if so, whether the implementation of this scheme will give more employment?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The object being the attainment of as near self-sufficiency as possible, it follows that the Committee will have to consider also the question of increasing production, and if and when the Committee makes such proposals and they are accepted and plans are implemented for increase in production, I should imagine there will be more employment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is within the purview of the Committee to recommend the setting up of more production centres to meet the defence needs of the country or not?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I should not venture to anticipate the recommendations of the Committee.

Shri Barrow: May I know if the terms of reference of the Committee include the linking up of industry in the private sector for planning and production where defence is concerned?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The scope of the Committee also covers harnessing trained capacity that is in the private sector

Mr. Speaker: Shri Subodh Hasda.

Shri Tangamani: Question 124 also may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: I find some difficulty in accepting it. Three questions are allowed to each hon. Member for a day. The questions are not put down together lest others be elbowed out, not have an opportunity They are spaced. Every time a recommendation or suggestion is made that the other questions should be taken up, I am not going to do it. It may be the same thing, does not matter.

Shri Tangamani: The question that is raised here and the question in 124 are the same.

Mr. Speaker: That will be blocked if the same answer has been given.

Pending Cases in High Courts

\+

77 { **Shri Subodh Hasda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:
Shri Damani:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to expedite disposal of all the pending cases in the High Courts; and

(b) how many cases have been disposed of during 1957 so far and how many are pending at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The question of disposal of pending arrears, and speedier dispensation of justice in the High Courts was discussed by the Home Minister at a meeting with the Chief Ministers of States at New Delhi in the 1st week of June 1957. The problem was also considered by the Law Ministers of States at a conference held at New Delhi in September 1957. This conference made certain suggestions to be placed before the State High Courts for their consideration. A conference of the Chief Justices of the various High Courts was convened by the Chief Justice of India in the third week of October, 1957. The conference discussed further measures to be taken to tackle this problem.

The Law Commission are also examining the question of the changes necessary in the procedural law to ensure speedier dispensation of justice.

Meanwhile, a number of temporary posts of Additional Judges have been sanctioned for the High Courts.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know in which of the High Courts large number of cases is still pending for disposal?

Shri Datar: There are three or four High Courts. I have not got their names here.

Shri Keshava: In view of the fact that the inordinate delay involved in the appointment of Judges, particularly in Mysore, led to accumulation of pending cases, may I know if the full complement has been appointed now; if not why further delay in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: That need not be answered. I did not call him. There are as many as six Members who have taken the trouble of tabling this question. Another hon. Member gets up and then, before I call him, he puts the question. I am not going to allow the answer. I will first of all exhaust the list of hon. Members who have taken the trouble of tabling this question. Shri Samanta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many second appeal cases are among the pending cases?

Shri Datar: There are a number of such cases, but the exact figures are not here before me.

Shri S. C Samanta: For how many years have they been lingering?

Shri Datar: They are for varying terms of years.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रेंस हुई, ला मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रेंस हुई, चीफ जस्टिसिज की कान्फ्रेंस हुई और वहां पर जो फैसले हुए उनको अमल में लाने में कितना समय लगेगा और क्या इस बात की कोशिश की जाएगी कि काम जल्दी से जल्दी हो? साथ ही उन बातों को जिन का पता है, अमल में लाने में कितना समय लगेगा?

Shri Datar: As early as possible this question will be decided.

Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: May I know whether after the appointment

of two additional Judges in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, the work there has increased or decreased?

Shri Datar: Two Judges have been recently appointed to the Andhra Pradesh High Court.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Damani. Shri Shivananjappa, Shri Guha.

Shri A. C. Guha: Can we have from the hon. Minister a statement laid on the Table of the House showing the number of cases in the Calcutta High Court pending for five years, seven years and ten years, on the original side and also on the appellate side?

Shri Datar: I have not got those figures before me at present.

Shri A. C. Guha: Would you please ask the Minister to lay the figures on the Table of the House or to mention those figures?

Mr Speaker: Very well. Why did the hon. Member not take the trouble of asking that question separately?

Shri Keshava: May I now have the answer to the question that I asked earlier? I shall state the question once again. In view of the fact that the inordinate delay in the appointment of judges led to an accumulation of these pending cases, particularly in the High Court of Mysore, may I know whether the full complement has been appointed now, and if not, why is there further delay in this matter?

Shri Datar: In the first place, I cannot accept the premises that there was any delay at all. We receive recommendations, and then they pass through the usual process, and judges have been appointed.

Shri Keshava: My question was whether the full comp'ement had been appointed

Shri Datar: So far as the full complement is concerned, there is also an additional High Court Judge appointed for Mysore. And one more is to be appointed to the permanent post.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have looked into the statement. It is a long one. I took half an hour to read it and understand the full implications. Therefore, I request hon. Members to read the statement which has been placed on the Table of the House. This is a recurring matter. So, they may pursue this matter by a separate question later.

Synthetic Rice for Kerala

*78. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hasda:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Kerala has requested the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the supply of 100 tons of synthetic rice (MACARON) from Tapioca for giving an extensive trial in different parts of Kerala;

(b) if so, the cost, composition and nutritive value of the synthetic rice produced; and

(c) what steps have been taken for the manufacture and supply of the required quantity of artificial rice?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 10]

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the terms and conditions under which the State of Kerala has been supplied with this tapioca macaron?

Shri M. M. Das: The terms are that 30 tons of tapioca macaron, which has been increased to 60 tons, will have

to be supplied to the Kerala Government at the bare cost of the raw materials used for the preparation, plus the transport charges.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the statement the nutritive value of this food has been given. May I know whether any experiment was done on it?

Shri M. M. Das: Experiments upon laboratory animals have already been completed, and the results found are good. Experiments upon school children are being conducted now. The information that we have received up till now shows good results, namely that this food is better than ordinary rice.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether it is a fact that a process has been evolved by the Food Research Institute for preparing curds from vegetables?

Shri M. M. Das: It is a fact that the Food Research laboratory at Mysore has evolved a new process for preparation of curds from vegetables, most probably from ground-nuts.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government of India are considering the question of setting up a macaron plant in the Kerala State?

Shri M. M. Das: We have already set up a small pilot plant in the laboratory which is producing this food material. The results have been found to be very good and the Kerala Government will most probably be increasing their demand, during the six months of experimentation, to 100 tons. If everything goes well, and the consumers' reactions are very good, then we shall have to consider the setting up of a plant.

Shri Mohamed Imam: May I know whether the Food Research Institute in Mysore have been trying to evolve synthetic rice for a long time and they have spent a lot of money over it, and if so, whether they have succeeded in manufacturing the synthetic rice on a commercial scale? And how many tons have been manufactured so far?

Shri M. M. Das: I have said that the laboratory experiments have been successful. The Kerala Government have shown great interest in this matter, and at their instance, a pilot plant has been erected, and we are going to supply them. The supply of 60 tons of this tapioca macaron to the Kerala Government has already begun, and we are told that this quantity is going to be raised very soon to 100 tons, because the consumers' reactions are very good.

Repair of Jama Masjid

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*79. { **Shri Barman:**
{ **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the repairs of Jama Masjid, Delhi;

(b) the amount that has been spent for the repairs uptil now; and

(c) the progress made in clearing the outer precincts of the Masjid of unauthorised shops?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) About 43 per cent of the proposed work has been completed.

(b) Rs. 42,300 up to the end of September, 1957.

(c) Steps are being taken to find the necessary alternative accommodation for the shop-keepers who are to be removed from the vicinity of the Masjid.

Shri Barman: As regards part (c) of the question, may I know the area that will be covered by the clearing of the outer precincts from the boundary of the Masjid premises, and

also the total number of shop-keepers or persons that will have to be removed from that place?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the exact figures. But roundabout the Masjid, a large number of kabadis have put up their shops. We have been having negotiations with them. But the problem is to put up alternative accommodation. The Chairman of the Delhi Improvement Trust has been requested to draw up plans in this respect. As soon as that is arranged, the kabadis will be removed, and it will be our endeavour to clear the precincts of the Masjid as far as possible?

Shri Barman: I was asking about the space towards the bazar side, which is more congested and in a more disorderly manner, blocking the passage, and is also an ugly site near the mosque. What will be the distance from the boundary of the Masjid that will be covered by other precincts, as stated in the answer.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the exact figure.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that when Mr. Khruschev came to this place, all these slums and shops were covered with corrugated sheets? If so, may I know whether another international personality will come and see the place very clearly at an early date?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have no information I do not know why that was done just for the sake of Mr. Khruschev. As far as I am concerned, I have no information about it.

Bank Advances

\+

*80. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bank failed to comply adequately with the provision contained in the Reserve Bank of India directive regarding margins on advances against foodgrains;

(b) if so the action taken against the defaulters;

(c) whether it is a fact that other advances are utilised for the purpose of speculation in foodgrains;

(d) if so, the amount discovered to have been so utilised;

(e) whether any steps have been taken to check this practice; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). As already stated in reply to starred question No. 1604 on 9th September, 1957, the banks have generally made efforts to comply with the Reserve Bank's directives in regard to margins. No case of wilful non-compliance has come to notice.

(c) I would invite reference to the answer given to the supplementaries to Starred Question No. 841 on 13th August, 1957. No evidence has been received to indicate that advances to industries etc. are being utilised for the purpose of speculation in foodgrains.

(d) to (f). Do not arise.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: From the reply to the previous question, it appears that the banks have generally made an effort. And yet, 39 out of 50 banks have failed to comply with this directive as regards rice, and 37 out of 55 banks have failed to comply with this directive as regards other foodgrains. May I know how in spite of generally making effort to comply, this breach of directive has occurred?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That was with regard to the level. The directive said that in regard to wheat and rice, the level of advances should be brought down to 66 2/3 per cent. and in regard to other foodgrains, it should be brought down to 75 per cent. But, although the banks have

made an effort, and in many cases, they have succeeded, yet some of them could not bring the level down, because in the case of advances already made, in view of the relations that the banks had with their clients, it was difficult sometimes to get back the money. So, there was not any non-compliance. But in the situation as it existed, it was difficult, and the banks had certain difficulties in bringing down the advances to the required level.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Have Government enquired whether after the issue of this directive by the Reserve Bank, some of the banks have made advances for the purchase of rice and paddy also?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No case has been brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank that even after the directive, banks made advances for the purchase of foodgrains.

Shri Tangamani: In answer to a previous question on the 9th September, 1957, it was stated that the advances against paddy and rice had declined by Rs. 15 crores May I know whether the decline has increased or decreased?

Mr. Speaker: It has decreased by 15 crores.

Shri Tangamani: What is the position today?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The position in regard to paddy and rice is that on the 27th September, the total amount of advances, according to our record, is Rs. 3·8 crores, and subsequently, during the fortnight following thereafter, as in certain parts of the country the new crop was coming into the market, there has been a slight rise from Rs. 3·8 crores to Rs. 4·1 crores, that is, a rise of Rs. 30 lakhs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister stated that after the directive was issued to the banks they reduced advances, but the Reserve Bank of India Report in July says that although directives have been issued, there has been no decrease. Yet the total figure between May and August shows a total overall increase. Are we to take it that up to the end of July nothing was done and it was only towards the first 15 days of August that this happened? Also what was the credit squeeze that was brought to bear upon them in order to bring about reduction?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member is asking a question about what happened prior to the Report of the Reserve Bank on this matter. I think the Report of the Reserve Bank stands; I cannot say anything in contradiction of what has been stated in black and white. The position on September 27, 1957, has been reasonably satisfactory. In regard to paddy and rice, I gave the information that it was Rs. 3·8 crores, which was 70·6 per cent of the figure during the corresponding period of the previous year. So we did not reach 66·6 per cent; we are about 4 per cent above. So I should say that since the Reserve Bank issued its Report on the 27th September, there has been an element of co-operation on the part of the banks to meet the directive of the Reserve Bank.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Is it a fact that the advance against foodgrains was misrepresented in the figure supplied to the Reserve Bank as advance against fodder, by any bank?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a matter of detail about which I can neither confirm nor deny the impression the hon Member has got.

Shri Prabhat Kar *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that he does not know.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let him either confirm or deny.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Arising out of the answer to (c), the hon. Minister, unfortunately, has not laid a copy of the answer to the supplementaries

referred to. But as far as I remember, in answer to one of my supplementaries, he had stated that there was no way of checking whether other advances were being utilised for the purpose of speculation in foodgrains. Has this aspect been looked into since then in order to devise means so that such things may not happen, because, obviously, when foodgrains.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member is arguing. Let him put a simple question.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I am finishing the question.

Mr. Speaker: I have understood the question. The hon. Minister will also have understood it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The process is a continuous one and efforts are being made, but, as I have indicated in my answer at that time to the hon. Member's supplementary question, it is not a problem that can be solved in a day or two; it will take years.

Increase in U.K. Bank Rate

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*81. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Heda:
Shri Kumaran:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Easwara Iyer:
Shri Damani:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of increase in U.K. bank rate from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. on Indian economy as a whole and in particular on:

(i) the monetary and banking system in the country;

(ii) sterling securities held in London;

(iii) India's foreign trade;

(b) whether it is a fact that this increase in U.K. bank rate will have a serious impact on the cost of deferred payment arrangements that India is seeking with U.K. with reference to past and future agreements;

(c) whether any restrictions have been imposed on the exchange banks in India after the increase in U.K. bank rate; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The recent rise in the U.K. bank rate is not expected to have any significant effect on the Indian economy as a whole;

(i) The effects on the monetary and banking system also will be negligible;

(ii) There has been some depreciation of the sterling securities held by the Reserve Bank;

(iii) It is too early yet to assess the impact of the increase in the U.K. Bank rate on the level of demand and costs in the U.K. and consequently on the demand for our exports to the U.K. and the prices of our imports from the U.K.;

(b) The cost of deferred payments facilities will go up in regard to future agreements with U.K. suppliers as also in regard to such past agreements where the terms of credit are related to the Bank rate;

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the foreign exchange requirement for the Durgapur Steel Plant which totalled about £28·5 million,

which was given by the British Government and some British banks, at the rate of 5½ per cent will also go up because of this rise in the bank rate?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That related to the bank rate, but the fact as it stands, is that we have drawn a very small amount and as regards future drawals, we are not proposing to draw now because in the agreement, technically we can drawn even at the end. So there is no immediate problem of the cost in that regard going up.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am not able to follow what is the reply. Will the rate of interest on the foreign exchange requirement for the Durgapur Steel Plant go up with this increase in the bank rate or not?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): My hon. colleague did answer the point. What he said was that the agreement was a flexible one, namely, the rate of interest that would apply to any loan drawn in that regard would go up or come down according to the bank rate—1 per cent above the bank rate. All that we have done is to draw £1/2 million against notice that we gave that we will be drawing £11.5 million. To the extent of the money that we have drawn, we would certainly be subjected to an upward rise in the interest that we have to pay But my colleague had sought to indicate that we would not be drawing the rest of the money until the interest rates are more favourable.

Shri Heda: As the hon. Minister has accepted the fact of rise in cost, may I know what would be the total loss or added cost to the Durgapur Plant and similar projects? In view of this, what steps have Government taken to see that we need not pay more interest unnecessarily?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is very difficult to envisage what will be the outcome of this upward rise in interest rates in England on the cost of the Durgapur project. For one thing, I am not quite sure that interest rates are going to remain at this level until our payments for the Durgapur project are finally made. It is quite likely that they might come down. If I could be sure of the position, then I might be able to envisage what the total increased cost would be. But at the present moment, we think that by the time we start paying for this project, the rates would come down, and may be, the cost will not go up very much on that account

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of this answer, does it mean that the Durgapur project will now be delayed?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No. I am afraid it does not follow.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the postponement of payment can be applied indefinitely or there is some restriction on, or limit to, the deferment of payment till the bank rate suits Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think my hon. friend has understood me. Neither my colleague nor I indicated at any time that we propose to postpone payment. We do not propose to postpone payments. We propose to pay our dues on the appointed day, whatever that may be. What we propose to do is to postpone drawals, because we still have other resources with which we can pay. We do not propose to draw until such time as it is either necessary or desirable to draw on this. So the difference between the two happens to be a matter of semantics, but very vital.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether in view of this increase in the bank rate the Government of India has considered the desirability or otherwise of raising the bank rate in this country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think that really follows. So, there is no necessity for the Government of India to think or examine the position as it obtains in India merely because something has happened somewhere else in the world.

Shri H. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the question of the bank rate—an increase or decrease—was one of the subjects that were discussed at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference held recently in Canada?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If I had increased my bank rate here and somebody wanted a discussion on it at the Commonwealth Ministers' Conference I would have resented it. I am sure my counterpart in England, Mr. Thornycraft would have resented any kind of discussion about the equity of his raising the bank rate by people who are not concerned with or interested in the problem with which he is faced.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether he is negotiating about the interest on the foreign exchange requirements for the Durgapur Steel Plant because the hon. Minister said that they won't draw in future unless and until the interest becomes favourable.

Shri T. T Krishnamachari: It is a matter of our choice. We may draw later at a time when it suits us. It is not a matter of compulsion.

Asian Development Fund

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*82. **Shri Heda:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Vishwanatha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1118 on the 23rd August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the proposal received from Government of Japan regarding creation of an Asian Development Fund;

(b) if so, their reactions; and

(c) whether the fund is being supported by the United States also?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

(c) No information is available with the Government of India.

Shri Heda: Is Government in a position to give any details or the source from where the finance will come and how it will be distributed?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir; the position has not crystallised. We do not know what information we can give.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आज के अखबार से यह जाहिर होता है कि अमरीका की सहायता इसके लिए प्राप्त नहीं होगी । इसका असर उस पर क्या होगा और क्यों अमरीका सहायता नहीं दे रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हमने भी आज अखबार में पढ़ा है। इसका असर क्या होगा यह तो सोच विचार के ही कहा जा सकता है ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : आनरेबल मेम्बर कुछ गलतफहमी में हैं ।

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Are Government in a position to indicate the bare outlines of the plan of the Asian Development Fund if not the details?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, it won't be desirable to give the bare outlines for even the bare outlines may change as a result of consultations. I do not know whether it will be worthwhile to give any bare outline.

Shri Heda: Before the Government comes to some conclusions over the matter, will it think it advisable to take the country into confidence or find out the reaction of the country to the proposals?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Undoubtedly, Sir, anything which this Government does is subject to scrutiny by Parliament. I do not think that things have advanced to such a stage as to make them so controversial that we should have a referendum on the matter. Nor is it likely that anything that we do will compromise the future of our position in the Asian world.

These matters are matters which are now under discussion and they will revolve very largely on a certain amount of money set apart by the United States for Asian Development which, incidentally, will lapse on the 30th June, 1958. So, it is a question of finding out what they could do between now and that time. We are undoubtedly interested as a result of the discussions which the Prime Minister had in Japan with regard to a scheme for the export of iron ore and for such assistance as we need for that purpose. If the schemes have progressed to some extent, may be, we can take advantage of the Asian Development Fund now set apart by the United States. But it is not a matter which should vitally affect any decision, so far as we are concerned, as to need taking the public into confidence.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Prime Minister had any occasion to discuss this matter when he was recently in Japan and, if so, whether he can throw any more light on the matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not catch the question. I only heard my name—or rather my designation.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether when the Prime Minister was in Japan he discussed the question of raising an Asian Development Fund.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There was some general talk about it; it did not lead to any results.

New Foreign Capital Investment

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*83. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the amount of new foreign capital investment in India during 1956 and 1957 so far;

(b) the industries in which the investment has taken place; and

(c) the countries from which the capital has come?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Two statements are laid on the Table showing the new foreign investments made in India in 1956, the industries in which those investments were made and the countries of origin. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 11.] Similar information is not available for 1957.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In the statement it is mentioned that these figures do not cover three items. May I know, including these items, whether the overall capital investment for the last one year is about Rs. 40 crores?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If we had all these figures complete, we would have certainly included them in the statement. The difficulty is that it would involve a lot of information from various sources and they have not yet been finalised. That is why we have not given that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the hon. Minister can say what is the capital that is invested for radios—if Rs. 4 crores had been invested for radios?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether Rs. 4 crores have been invested for radio manufacture.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have no information about that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of the fact that the policy of the Government is that as far as possible foreign capital should be directed to priority industries, is the Government able to do that? If so, how far? There is information, almost reliable information, that almost Rs. 4 crores have been invested in radio manufacture, Rs. 1 crore in battery manufacture and all that. Is the Government able to direct these foreign investments to priority industries as declared by it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): So far as what the

hon. Member has in his mind is concerned I am not in a position to give an answer because he seems to think that some moneys have been invested in the manufacture of radios. I would check up that matter.

But, in regard to the statement that has been furnished, hon. Members would probably realise that they are not very large amounts and the question of getting this information so far as the Reserve Bank is concerned is quite easy if there has been an inflow of foreign capital in terms of money. But if the accumulation of foreign capital in this country is by way of supply of goods or by way of pumping in reserves out of profits made that would need further investigation. What the Reserve Bank does is to do this once in five years, not year after year. But, we can ask for information. It takes some time to get it.

What my colleague said is true. In this mater, it is a time factor involved where the inflow of foreign capital is by way of profits earned or by way of supply of goods. Any inflow of money is a thing which could be given easily.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find from the statement that a sum of about half a crore of rupees has been invested in the sugar industry and that this does not cover investment from retained profits, branch investments and investments on machinery. Could I know what percentage does this represent of the total investments in India on the sugar industry for the current year?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The real point about it is this. I am not running this business. All that I can do is to give available information. I cannot even say that this excludes certain types of investment which I had mentioned. The records are maintained normally of the inflow of foreign capital and if a separate question is tabled we will attempt to get an answer.

Estimates for Steel Plants

*84. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the expenditure estimated for the three Steel Plants in the Public Sector, during the Second Plan period, as against the original estimates;

(b) how far this increase is accounted for by the rise in prices of purchases from abroad; and

(c) whether Government will lay a statement on the Table showing the specific increases in major items of import for the Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 12.]

Shri V. P. Nayar: From the statement, I find that the estimates have gone up by about Rs. 86 crores. How much of this cost has increased on works which are stated here as not strictly falling within the perimeter of the steel projects?

Sardar Swaran Singh: These figures that have been given in part A relate to the works within the perimeter of the steel plant proper. So, this question does not arise.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not my question. Apart from the additional cost which may be incurred on account of the import of articles and machinery from abroad, how much will the cost of the project go up on other works such as the acquisition of land, etc.? I mean the other civilian works.

Sardar Swaran Singh: If the hon. Member wants all the detailed information, I will have to collect it. I have not got it ready here. That will involve a number of items but I think there is some confusion in his mind. The figures that I have given relate to the works proper, within the

perimeter. Acquisition of land for works within the perimeter, one way or the other, will not make any material difference. The area may be quite considerable but on account of that the real difference will not be very great.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Do I take it that the cost will increase only on account of our reports—owing to differences in the estimates and the current rates?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No He should not presume so.

Shri V. P. Nayar: One of the main items which have resulted in the increase seems to be the increasing price of the refractories. Have the Government of India exhausted all steps to get the refractories required for this plant manufactured in this country and if so, with what result?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The presumption in the first part of the question is not accepted. The suggestion that the main increase has been due to the import of refractories is not a fact and it is not correct. In the original estimates with regard to some of the steel plants refractories were to be manufactured inside the country and therefore, the foreign exchange complement was a little less. Later on it was discovered that we could not do this and certain refractories had also to be imported and this resulted not only an increase in the estimates because the price of imported refractories was higher, but also in the increase of the foreign exchange complement. It has always been the endeavour to utilise the refractories manufactured in India for these purposes and there is no surplus capacity in the country which remains unutilised.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to explain

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is here to ask questions and not explain.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Will you kindly see the answer? It says:

"The differences are due to the following factors:

(a) Additions and improvements made to the project reports;

(b) Purchase abroad of structural steel work, refractories and such stores which it was originally thought, could be procured from India Prices abroad of these items are generally higher than in India."

Mr. Speaker: He has answered distinctly. Originally, it has been thought that this may be manufactured here. Later on, it was discovered that all refractories could not be manufactured. So, some of them had to be imported. That is the answer he has given.

Death of "Frogman" Pethkar

*85. **Shri M. Elias:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 867 on the 13th August, 1957 and to Starred Question No. 1603 on the 9th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the final report on the death of "Frogman" Pethkar has been received;

(b) if so, the main findings of the Report; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in obtaining the report?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Pateslngh-rao Gaekwad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is under examination. The findings will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha after the examination is complete.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Joachim Alva: We have had a fair amount of training of our Navy at the hands of the British Admiralty. Is the course for frogmen one of the couses receiving attention at the hands of the British Admiralty?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I hope not so; I do not know.

Mr. Speaker: Question No 86.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: Question No. 97 is an allied subject.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any tagging.

Fertilizer Plant at Neiveli

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*86. **Shri S. V. Ramaswami:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Narasimhan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any orders have since been placed for the supply of plant and machinery for setting up the Fertilizer Plant at Neiveli;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the same is likely to be placed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Orders have not yet been placed for the supply of plant and machinery for the Fertilizer Plant to be set up at Neiveli. The project scheme has just been considered and approved by the Neiveli Lignite Corporation. The scheme has yet to be sanctioned by the Government. Steps for placing orders will be taken thereafter

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: Are our foreign exchange difficulties in any way tending to slow down the implementation of this project?

Sardar Swaran Singh: May be, but I would not make a case one way or the other As things progress it will become clear as to whether we can carry out all the various components of the scheme within the foreign exchange resources available.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: In answer to question No. 97 it is stated in the statement that the project report of the fertilizer plant has been scrutinised. Have global tenders been invited? If so, what is the capital outlay proposed for the fertilizer plant?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know why he should presume an answer to a question which has not yet been reached. However, the factual position is this. I have stated here that steps for placing the orders will be taken after the scheme is sanctioned by the Government.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the plant and machinery for the fertiliser plant will be purchased out of the loan to be given by the Soviet Union?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. The list of projects qualified for the utilisation of that credit has already been finalised. The thermal power station attached to the Neiveli project is one of the projects but not the fertiliser plant.

Shri P. C. Bose: Has it been proved by experiments that lignite coal produces sufficient heat necessary in a fertiliser plant for the production of chemical fertilisers?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that much of heat is necessary to produce fertilisers It is a chemical combination where certain types of gases have, by the interaction of the chemical forces, to be converted into another substance I do not think that the heat part is really important.

Price Structure of Petroleum Products

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*87. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Rajagopala Rao:
Shri Braj Raj Singh:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the existing basis for determining the prices of petroleum products;

(b) what changes are now sought in it by Government;

(c) the negotiations, if any, carried on with the Oil Companies to this effect; and

(d) the progress made so far?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Prices of Petroleum products are fixed by the Oil Companies on the basis of a formula agreed to by Government from 1st April, 1950 which takes into account the prices of imported products.

(b) to (d) Government have been considering for some time past the question of revising the present system of pricing of Petroleum products with a view to seeing that the most economic basis is adopted. Certain talks have taken place with the Oil Companies but it is not considered desirable in the public interest to disclose the same at present.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: On the 10th August 1956, the hon Minister of Mines and Oil told this House that the price of petroleum in India depends upon the Mexican Gulf price and the price is very high because the labour charges are high May we know why the price of petroleum that is refined from the petroleum that is got from the Assam oil fields is the same as that imported from other countries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The price of petroleum product now, for sometime, is not connected with the Gulf of Mexico price when we shifted from the Gulf of Mexico to the Persian Gulf, but it is a fact that the prices are governed and linked up to foreign sources and not to our sources, because there is not, so far, any source here at present.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Government have enquired into free market prices of oil in the Persian Gulf and, if so, what are the prices?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government are informed about the price from time to time.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What is the free market price of oil in the Persian Gulf?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got the figures. If the hon. Member wants to know about it, he can put a separate question. I will try to answer it.

Shri P. C. Bose: There is a press report today that one of the companies has agreed to reduce the price of petroleum oil. May I know how far it is true?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not seen the news in today's paper, but it is a fact that one of the oil companies is considering to give some further reduction on some oil products distributed in Assam

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty *rose*—

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In the Question Hour, questions are being put and asked without your calling upon anybody's name

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes it happens.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether, besides the particular oil company which is proposing to reduce its prices, the other companies which are also trading in India are reducing the prices and whether negotiations have been carried on with them and, if so, what is their reaction?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This question is being examined In the prices of petroleum products, it is the attempt of the Government to see that they are revised in the interests of the nation

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether it is a fact that in spite of the fact that the oil companies are making considerable profits even according to the present agreements, they are entitled to raise the prices?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a question of opinion. The hon. Member is

thoroughly entitled to form any opinion about the question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government have asked the oil companies to bring down the prices of petroleum in the country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. Government are examining this proposal and are putting certain proposals to the oil companies and, as I said, it will not be proper just now to disclose all the talks that are going on.

Shri Achar: Has the Government really any voice in the determination of these prices or only the companies dictate these prices?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The fact is that the prices are governed by certain agreements made in 1950. What we can do is only to examine this question and persuade the companies just now to modify the prices according to our suggestion.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The hon. Minister has said just now that he has information about the prices of oil prevailing at other centres Has he any source of information other than the oil companies themselves?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. We try to get information of these prices from other sources than the oil companies also.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the new refineries opened in India have in any way affected the lowering of prices of petroleum?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Not so far.

दिल्ली में बम विस्फोट

*८८. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री ब० स० मूर्ति :
श्री बाजपेयी :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १२ सितम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७७४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में हुये बम विस्फोटों के बारे में जो जांच की जा रही थी, उसके सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि २१ जून, १९५६ को पहला बम विस्फोट हुआ था और उसके बाद लगभग २० बम या पटाखों के विस्फोट की घटनायें हो चुकी हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन दुर्घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मरे अथवा घायल हुये ;

(घ) प्रत्येक बम विस्फोट के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये है तथा उनमें से कितनों को दंड दिया जा चुका है ; और

(ङ) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की रोक-थाम के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त): (क) से (घ). मांगी हुई सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध सं० १३]

(ङ) पुलिस में एक विशेष दल बनाया गया है और विस्फोटक पदार्थ रखने की रोक-थाम के लिए कड़ी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि पिछले लगभग एक वर्ष के अन्दर बम विस्फोटों की २५ दुर्घटनायें राजधानी में हो चुकी हैं जिनमें से १३ के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि कोई पता नहीं लगा, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह चीज दिल्ली पुलिस के लिए प्रशंसा की बात है ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : दिल्ली पुलिस के लिए यह तो सराहना की बात हो सकती है कि एक साल के अर्से में पिछले दिसम्बर से करीब १३ घटनाएं हुई हैं और एक के सिवाय सभी

में उन्होंने कार्यवाही की । कई मुकदमे तो अदालत में चले गये और सजाएं हो गई, कुछ में तहकीकात कर रही है, सिर्फ एक मामला ऐसा है जिसमें कि वह कामयाब नही हुई । २४ हजार पौड विस्फोटक पदार्थ उन्होने बरामद किया और करीब २४२ आदमियो के विरुद्ध विस्फोटक पदार्थ रखने के लिए कार्यवाही हो रही है । पुलिस मे एक खास स्कुवैड इसके लिए बनाया गया है जो कि विस्फोटको के ही मामले मे कार्यवाही करता है ताकि इस किस्म की बाते न हो और उसके द्वारा विस्फोटक पदार्थ रखने की रोकथाम के लिए खास नजर रक्खी जाती है । आपने जिन मामलो की बाबत कहा कि कामयाबी नही हुई तो वह मामले पुराने थे मगर दिसम्बर, सन् १९५६ से अब तक बराबर पुलिस इतने अच्छे तरीके से कार्यवाही कर रही है कि मैं समझता हू कि उसकी कुछ सराहना आप भी कर सकते है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन इस अफवाह मे कहा तक सत्यता है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य मे इधर हाल मे जो बम दुर्घटनाये हुई है उनका राजधानी मे हुई बम-दुर्घटनाओ से कुछ सम्बन्ध है ?

पडित गो० ब० पन्त ऐसा मुमकिन हो सकता है मगर कोई मामला अभी तक ऐसा साबित नही हुआ जिसकी कि बुनियाद पर यह इतमिनानी तौर से कहा जाय कि ऐसा जरूर ही है मगर शुबहा करने की गुजाइश है और मुमकिन है कि ऐसा हो ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what attempts are being made and have been made to shorten the period of investigation in order to bring the culprits to book at the earliest opportunity?

Pandit G. B Pant: Directions have been given to the police and, as I just informed the hon. Member who put the question before the present Member put his question, a special squad has been appointed to deal with these matters, and they are being handled very expeditiously

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any experts from State Governments on the matter have been asked to come and help this squad here?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, I do not know if any State Government has got more experience about these explosives than the Delhi Police themselves have.

Shri Nath Pai: Has the police been able to find or press any evidence to suggest that there is a concerted plan and design behind these explosions, and secondly, has any evidence been so far found to suggest that the inspiration for this continued series of explosions lies outside India?

Pandit G B. Pant: That question has already been put and I have given a very cautious reply If you want me to repeat it, I can say that the fact has not been established, but we can very well suspect that it may be so

Petroleum Deposits in Jammu

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*89. { **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any petroleum deposit has been detected four miles from Rajouri at Murdarpur in Kashmir; and

(b) whether any survey thereof has been undertaken by Government?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Mud smelling of petrol has been observed in the locality near Murdarpur, District Poonch, Jammu and Kashmir State

(b) A preliminary geological investigation has been carried out and samples have been examined. The

question of further investigations is under consideration.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know whether some private company has been entrusted to examine it, or, whether it is done by the State authorities?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. This examination is being conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of the Government of India.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: How many centres have been located in the year 1957 for petroleum deposit in Northern India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Not a single one so far.

Ban on Prostitution

*90. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme designed to put an end to prostitution is being sponsored by the Central Government with the help of the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) whether any State has proposed to introduce such scheme; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to render any financial assistance to the States on this account?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No.

(b) No

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any specific measures have been suggested by any State Government for eradicating this social evil?

Shrimati Alva: All the States are supposed to have one care home for these women Some of the States have already started on this scheme and the Central Government also finances 50 per cent. of the cost in the case of the various States that have taken up this scheme.

Shri Panigrahi: Has there been any census of prostitutes in India?

Shrimati Alva: The census of prostitutes is very difficult to take.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Overcrowding on Trains

*37. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the steps taken so far after July, 1957 to remove overcrowding on the North-Eastern Railway specially in the third class?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 14]

Influenza Epidemic

*38. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of flu-epidemic recurring in any of the parts of the country have been received;

(b) if so, which are those parts and the extent of attack and casualties reported;

(c) whether medical opinion in India confirms the view that a second wave of flu of a very severe type may hit India this winter; and

(d) the steps, if any being taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) All the State Governments have, however, been alerted as a precautionary measure of the possibility of the occurrence of a second wave and they have been asked:

(i) to stock-pile drugs at convenient places;

(ii) to make arrangements for isolation and treatment of influenza cases; and

(iii) to ensure that necessary regulations to declare influenza as a notifiable disease are promulgated as soon as any recrudescence or a second wave of the disease is apprehended.

2. Manufacture of influenza vaccine in four centres in India.

Rice Purchase in Punjab

*39. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice which Government propose to purchase in the Punjab State;

(b) the rate at which the stock is proposed to be purchased;

(c) the stock Government propose to buy from other States; and

(d) the rate of purchase?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Government propose to purchase the entire surplus of Dara and Begmi rice in Punjab.

(b) Dara rice—Rs. 16-8-0 per maund bagged rice.

Begmi rice—Rs. 18-0-0 per maund bagged rice.

(c) So far about 40,000 tons of rice has been purchased each in Orissa and Andhra. Procurement in Andhra is going on and Government propose to purchase whatever stocks become available without disturbing the market.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 15].

Foodgrain Prices

*40. **Shri Keshava:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri S. V. Ramaswami:
Shri Narasimhan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 46 on the 16th July, 1957 and state:

(a) the further steps if any, since taken to reduce the level of prices of food stuffs in the country; and

(b) if so, with what effect?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha indicating the steps taken to reduce the level of foodgrains prices in the country since 16th July, 1957 [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 16].

(b) The measures adopted have proved *fairly effective in controlling* the prices.

Eastern Regional Committee on Food and Agriculture

*41. **Shri Subodh Hasda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Eastern Regional Committee on Food and Agriculture met at Darjeeling during September, 1957; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken to improve and expand the Research stations for various items?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. The Eastern Regional Committee (Agriculture) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research met at Darjeeling in the month of September, 1957.

(b) A copy of the proceedings of the Committee is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 17].

Ferry Service Across Brahmaputra

*42. **Shri Amjad Ali:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 797 on the 12th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the scrutiny of tenders for the purchase of two ferry crafts for crossing Brahmaputra at Jogighopa Pancharatna in the State of Assam has been completed; and

(b) if so, whether orders have been placed with any firm?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rihand Dam Project

*43. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Rup Narain:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact as reported in the press that Government have decided to drop the Rihand Dam Project; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सामुदायिक विकास

*४४. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार भूदान और ग्रामदान के उद्देश्य से सहकारिता आन्दोलन और सामुदायिक विकास के एकीकरण के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन): (क) तथा (ख): राज्य सरकारों को सामुदायिक विकास और राष्ट्रीय विकास सेवा कार्यकर्ताओं तथा भूदान व ग्रामदान कार्यकर्ताओं के बीच, जितना अधिक से अधिक मुमकिन हो सके, सहयोग करने की हिदायत दे दी गई है ।

Purchase of Motor Boats by D.V.C.

*45. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri M. Elias:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of thirty-five motor boats bought from an ex-ruler by the Damodar Valley Corporation delivery was given only of twenty-seven motor boats and of eight additional engines;

(b) the expense incurred by the Damodar Valley Corporation for maintenance and running of the boats and for the construction of a jetty; and

(c) the amount collected during 1955-56 and 1956-57 from passengers using the said boats?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No, Sir. 27 boats and 8 out-board engines were

purchased and not 35 motor boats. Delivery was accordingly taken of 27 boats and 8 out-board engines.

(b) Rs. 21,678.

(c) Boats were purchased by the D.V.C. mainly for malaria control, hydro-logical surveys, fisheries and inspection purposes. Tourism was one of the subsidiary objects. Income derived from all the boats during the period 1955-56 and 1956-57 was Rs. 1,088. Major dams at Maithon and Panchet were not ready during this period for tourists.

Road Bridge near Rangapur

*46. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1060 on the 22nd August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any tender has been accepted and approved for the construction of a Road Bridge across the river Krishna near Rangapur;

(b) if so, when the work on it will commence; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In about 3 years from the date of commencement of the work.

Telegraph Enquiry Committee

*47. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1661 on the 11th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Telegraph Enquiry Committee has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, whether this report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Vamsadhara Project

*48. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1312 on the 29th August, 1957 in respect of the Vamsadhara Project and state the present position with regard to this project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): The Government of Orissa have stipulated certain conditions before conveying their concurrence to the Andhra Pradesh Government undertaking detailed investigation of the alternative site at Gudari (in Orissa territory) for the Vamsadhara project. Those conditions are under examination by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Medical College Students

*49. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain medical colleges realise heavy amount running up to 5 and even 8 thousand as capitation charges from students at the time of admission; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Government are aware that some private medical colleges realise donations from the candidates admitted to such colleges.

(b) Government have no power to stop realisations of donations or capitation fees by such institutions.

Location of a Port on the Hooghly

*50. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Barman:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1543 on the 6th September, 1957 and state the further progress made towards the establishment of a fully mechanised coal and ore port on the west bank of the lower Hooghly?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 18].

हरिद्वार और बद्रीनाथ के बीच विमान सेवा

*५१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ११ सितम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरिद्वार और बद्रीनाथ के बीच विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ करने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, क्या उसे इस बीच स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह विमान सेवा कब से प्रारम्भ हो जायेगी ;

(ग) यदि इस प्रस्ताव को अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया है, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ;

(घ) यदि अभी तक निर्णय नही किया गया है, तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) अन्तिम निर्णय के कब तक हो जाने की आशा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हुमायू कबीर) : (क) से (ङ). हरिद्वार से बद्रीनाथ के बीच जो कम्पनी विमान-सेवा चलाना चाहती थी, उसे जब उन शर्तों के बारे में बता दिया गया जिन के अनुसार उसे इस मार्ग पर सेवा चलाने की इजाजत दी जा सकती है, तब उसके बाद उसने मामले को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया ।

Slums in Delhi

*52. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any fresh grants during the current financial year to provide basic amenities in slum katras in Delhi;

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) how it will be spent and through which agency;

(d) whether Government have appointed any social welfare workers to carry out social welfare work in katras or colonies where slum dwellers are being made to shift themselves; and

(e) if so, their number and the specific work assigned to them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the provision of basic amenities in private slum katras under the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956.

(c) This amount will be utilised for getting the improvements done by the Competent Authority if the owners do not do them themselves in compliance with notices issued under Section 4 of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956.

(d) No. However, the Delhi Improvement Trust have decided to appoint two Lady Welfare Workers for doing social work in the colonies constructed by them for re-housing slum evictees as an experimental measure. The Bharat Sewak Samaj has also undertaken social welfare work in slum areas and the Government of India have given them a grant-in-aid for this purpose.

(e) Does not arise.

Salk Vaccine

*53. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether Government have taken any steps to secure Salk Vaccine

from U.S.A. in view of the sudden rise in the incidence of polio in Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No. It has not been considered necessary to import Salk Vaccine from U.S.A.

Rice from U.S.A.

*54. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which the American rice is being sold in the country after being subsidised by the Government of India; and

(b) whether any complaint from any State has come to the notice of the Central Government regarding the quality of American rice?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Long grain American rice is being sold at Rs. 20 per maund and other qualities of American rice are being sold at Rs. 16 per maund.

(b) No, Sir.

Supply of Rice to Kerala

*55. **Shri I. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice supplied to Kerala State from June, 1957 to 30th October, 1957;

(b) what was the off-take of rice through the fair price shops during this period; and

(c) whether the Kerala Government has taken delivery of all the rice stocks made available to them by the Centre?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 1,01,000 tons.

(b) 97,000 tons.

(c) Yes, except for American fine raw rice which according to the Kerala Government is not saleable in the State.

Hirakud Power House

*56. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power House installed at Hirakud has been generating electricity below the installed capacity; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gradual growth of load.

N.E.S. Blocks

*57. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in future the allotment of National Extension Service Blocks will be determined after ascertaining the willingness of the State Government concerned to undertake work in additional blocks?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): The future allotment of N.E.S. Blocks to States will be made after determining their preparedness to expand the N.E.S. Programme.

Development Block Advisory Committee in Tripura

*58. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 912 on the 26th August, 1957 and state whether the existing Advisory Committee for the Development Blocks and Community Projects of Tripura have all been reconstituted with a view to include the Members of the Territorial Council?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): Three out of the six Block Advisory Committees have already been reconstituted in this manner and the reconstitution of the remaining three is being effected.

Railway Bridge on Gandak

*59. **Shri Jhulan Sinha**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the difficulties resulting from the construction of the proposed Railway bridge on the Gandak River at Sonepur m so far as it separates the northern from the southern portion of the big Sonepur fair; and

(b) if so the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Certain representations have been received by the Railway Administration and a statemnt setting out the position is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 19.]

Tungabhadra Project

*60. **Shri B. S. Murthy**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreement has been reached between the Governments of Andhra and Mysore with regard to the sharing of waters and power of Tungabhadra Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 20.]

Drinking Water Supply to Agartala Town

*61. **Shri Bangshi Thakur**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 905 on the 26th August, 1957 and state the progress made in regard to the Agartala Water Supply Scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Administrative approval and expenditure sanction to the Agartala Water Supply Scheme was accorded by Government on the 14th March, 1957 at an estimated cost of Rs. 17·07 lakhs. The expenditure will be met partly by loan and partly by grants from the Centre. Details of the scheme are being worked out by the Prihcipal Engineering Officer, Tripura and technical sanction to the scheme is expected to be given shortly.

Shortage of Rice in Mysore

*62. **Shri Mohamed Imam**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the acute shortage of rice in the State of Mysore; and

(b) the steps Government is contemplating to help the State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No report about acute shortage of rice has been received from Mysore.

(b) Government of India are releasing 4,000 tons of rice every month to the State Government for issue through Fair Price Shops.

Export of Foodgrains

*63. **Sardar Iqbal Singh**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the type and quantity of foodgrains exported to neighbouring countries during 1957 so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement showing the destination-wise exports of different types of foodgrains from January to June, 1957 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 21.]

खेतों की चकबन्दी

*६४. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २२ मई, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २७२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार के इस निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में कि खेतों की चकबन्दी

पर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये गये खर्च का कुछ प्रतिशत खर्चा सरकार स्वयं करेगी, क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : राज्य सरकारों के विचार के लिए केन्द्र ने योजना और सहायता के तर्ज-तरीकों की सूचना भेज दी है। कुछ राज्यों से योजनायें और सुझाव प्राप्त हो चुके हैं और उन पर विचार हो रहा है। बहुत से राज्यों ने अपनी योजनायें नहीं भेजी हैं और उन को रिमाइन्डर दिया जा रहा है।

Anti-Influenza Vaccine

*65. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effective vaccine has been produced in India to combat Influenza epidemic;

(b) if so, the quantity of vaccine produced so far; and

(c) whether any, if so, what foreign vaccines imported in India have proved effective against this epidemic?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) 25,000 doses.

(c) No foreign vaccine was imported.

Co-operative Farming

*68. **Shri Subodh Hasda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have surveyed the working of the existing co-operative farms for their further development; and

(b) whether Government propose to start training centres for the three zones on co-operative farming?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A sample survey of 22 Co-operative Farming Societies was carried out in the different parts of the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Jute Inquiry Committee

*67. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Inquiry Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of that Committee; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the implementation of the recommendations made by that Committee?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the Report of the Jute Enquiry Committee have been placed in the Parliament Library The main recommendations are given in a statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See Appendix I, annexure* No 22.]

(c) The recommendations have been brought to the notice of the Central Government authorities concerned and the jute growing States for necessary action

Distribution of Fertilizers

*68. **Shri Keshava**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all distributions of cheap foodgrains and fertilizers are afforded only to co-operative bodies in the country by way of monopoly; and

(b) whether Government have information regarding the number of

co-operatives in the country which are dealing in the distribution?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a). No, Sir. Distribution of cheap foodgrains and fertilizers is done by the ordinary trade as well as by co-operatives. It is the policy of the State to give preference to co-operatives for this work.

(b) The information about the number of co-operatives is not available. It is however understood that in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U.P., Delhi, Andhra (excluding Telengana) and Jammu & Kashmir, co-operatives are the sole distributors of fertilizers.

Distribution of Foodgrains

*69. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri M. Elias:
Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 933 on the 17th August, 1957 and state the progress made, if any, in the matter of formulation of a new scheme for the distribution of foodgrains in important towns of India through Co-operative Stores?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The new scheme for the distribution of foodgrains through Co-operative Stores in the important towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi, has not yet been finalised as detailed proposals from the State Governments concerned are awaited.

Construction of P. and T. Quarters

*70. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1073 on the 22nd August, 1957 and state:

(a) when the construction of quarters in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad for the employees of Post and Telegraph Department will commence; and

(b) the amount likely to be spent on this account during this year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). *Hyderabad.*—The land has not yet come into the possession of the Department. The expenditure during the year will be limited to the cost of land, *viz.*, about Rs. 1.4 lakhs.

Secunderabad.—C.P.W.D. authorities are taking the construction in hand. The probable expenditure during the year would be about Rs. 30,000.

Rural Credit

*71. **Shri Shree Narayan Das**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 768 on the 4th December, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any plan and machinery for recurring investigation, research and check up of the credit situation in the rural sector have now been evolved by the technical experts in the Department of Research and Statistics of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the plan and machinery set up?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The field investigations have been started in eleven districts from the various parts of the country.

Sixteen villages from each of the eleven districts have been selected for purposes of assessing significant changes on the "demand" side of credit including the outstanding debt and borrowings of different classes of cultivators. Further, sixteen primary agricultural credit societies as also an appropriate number of other types of Co-operatives, like marketing, processing etc. in each of these districts would be intensively studied with a view to assessing the nature of performance of co-operatives on the "supply" side of credit.

For guiding the follow up work the Reserve Bank has set up an inter-departmental Committee.

Shipping

*72. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Heda:
Shri Bimal Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a special fund for the development of shipping; and

(b) if so, at what stage is the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of Government.

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

*73. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to reply given to part (b) of Starred Question No. 938 on the 17th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at with regard to having a second shift in the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur;

(b) if so, the date on which it will be introduced; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Second shift working has been accepted in principle.

(b) It is proposed to commence the second shift working some time in April 1959.

(c) Does not arise.

धान की फसल का नष्ट होना

*74. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी
श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह :
श्री संगण्णा :
श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी :
श्री रामशंकर लाल :
श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री स० म० बनर्जी :
श्री ब्र० स० मूर्ति :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री राधा रमण :
श्री पडलेकर :
श्री वि० च० शुक्ल :
श्री त्रि० कु० चौधरी :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री शिवनंजप्पा :
श्री वें० च० मलिक :
श्री पाणिग्रही :
श्री दामानी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्षा न होने के कारण बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल में धान की फसल को भारी हानि पहुंची है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस हानि का अनुमान लगाया है ; और

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों मे खाद्यान्न का संभरण करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कितनी हानि हुई है इस का ठीक अनुमान अब तक उपलब्ध नही हुआ है । परन्तु सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों ने हानि का जो कच्चा अनुमान लगाया है उस का एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १ अनुबन्ध सं० २३]

(ग) इन राज्यों को वितरण के लिये, उचित मात्रा में खाद्यान्न देने का प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है और किया जायेगा ।

Theft of Rifles

*91. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some rifles out of a consignment despatched from Central Ordnance Depot, Jubbalpur to Rifle Factory, Ishapore, were recently stolen from the Railway wagon carrying them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Yes. The missing rifles have since been recovered.

Conversion of Unsold Tobacco into Manure in Madras

*92. **Shri S. R. Arumugham:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the loss of revenue to Government as excise duty on tobacco and the approximate loss to the agriculturists in Madras State by the conversion of unsold tobacco into manure during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57; and

(b) the present stock position of tobacco and the anticipated amount by way of additional duty on tobacco from Madras State?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) There is no loss of revenue since Item 91(7) of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, provides for clearance of unmanufactured tobacco for agricultural purposes at nil rate of excise duty. It is not possible to ascertain the loss to the agriculturists since the department does not maintain statistics regarding the value of such tobacco.

(b) The present stock of tobacco in the Madras State is 92·2 mn. lbs. The anticipated amount by way of additional duty for the yeqr 1957-58 is Rs. 62 lakhs.

Investment of Life Insurance Corporation Funds

*93. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:
Shri Khuswaqt Rai:
Shri S. V. Ramaswami:
Shri T. K. Choudhuri:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the amount of insurance fund of the Life Insurance Corporation at present;

(b) the purposes for which the fund is being utilised;

(c) the method followed by the Corporation for the purchase and sale of shares of the joint-stock companies;

(d) the amount invested upto the 30th September, 1957 in debentures and shares of joint-stock companies (company-wise);

(e) the sales, if any, made by the Corporation of any shares or securities held by the erstwhile life insurance companies;

(f) whether it is a fact that funds have been invested in foreign firms; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Life Insurance Fund of the Corporation stood at Rs. 378·9 crores, approximately, on 31-8-1956.

(b) The amounts at credit of the Life Insurance Fund are utilised in meeting claims on policies matured or surrendered, granting loans to policyholders within the surrender value of their policies, and generally in making investments in securities and shares, on mortgages of property, on acquisition of land and house property, etc.

(c) The Corporation, on receipt of offers of sale and purchase of shares from share and stock brokers as also

from other parties, completes necessary transactions, if found advantageous, after taking the advice of its Investment Committee.

(d) The total amount invested in shares and debentures of joint stock companies upto the 30th September, 1957, is about Rs. 65·71 crores. It is not possible to indicate the investments company-wise.

(e) The total sale made by the Corporation from 1-9-56 to 30-9-57 amounted to Rs 8·97 crores.

(f) and (g) The Corporation has not invested any funds in foreign firms.

Development of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

*94. **Shri Abdul Salam:**
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development programmes proposed for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands were discussed recently;

(b) if so, the nature of development programmes included; and

(c) the amount allotted for the development of these Islands under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 24]

Excavation at Sisupalgarh, Orissa

*95. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the dates when the excavation work of Sisupalgarh in Orissa was commenced and completed by the Department of Archaeology;

(b) whether it is a fact that no final report of the excavation has been published as yet; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Excavations at Sisupalgarh were commenced in March, 1948, and continued till June that year Another season's work was done in the financial year 1949-50.

(b) and (c). The report published in Ancient India, No. 5 (1949) is to be regarded as final report for all archaeological purposes

Survey for Precious Stones and Gold in Andhra

*96. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri Balrama Krishnaiah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for precious stones and gold in the Districts of Anantapur and Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, with what results, and

(c) whether Government propose to pursue the matter for deeper investigation?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A preliminary reconnaissance survey was made of the Anantapur District by the Geological Survey of India in 1953-54 and again in 1956-57. No similar survey has been carried out so far in the Kurnool District. This survey did not establish the existence of diamond but only of some gold.

(c) As the prospects are not very hopeful further work will be undertaken for diamonds and gold in this area only if resources permit.

Neiveli Lignite Project

*97. **Shri S. V. Ramaswami:**
Shri Narasimhan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 69 on the 16th May, 1957 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the setting up of the Lignite Project at Neiveli;

(b) whether all the required machinery have arrived;

(c) how far have the earth removing operations progressed; and

(d) when it is expected to reach the lignite bed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 25].

Purchase of Tripura Palace

*98. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to purchase the Palace of Her Highness, the Maharani of the ex-Ruler of Tripura; and

(b) if so, how far the negotiations have progressed?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Government have received a proposal for the purchase of a major portion of the Palace, but do not intend to accept it.

Delhi-Punjab Industrial Finance Agreement

*100. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement between the Punjab Government and the Delhi Administration has been reached for the purpose of advancing of loans for the promotion of medium and large scale industries in the Union territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the principal terms of the agreement; and

(c) whether its implementation has been started?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) An agreement was signed on the 14th October, 1957 by the State of Punjab and the Union territory of Delhi to enable the Punjab Financial Corporation, established by the Government of Punjab under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, to extend its jurisdiction to serve the needs of the Union Territory of Delhi as well.

(b) A copy of the agreement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 26]

(c) Yes, Sir.

Income-Tax Investigation Commission

*101. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to invalidation of certain sections of the Income-Tax Investigation Commission Act by a Supreme Court judgement, huge amount of settled income-tax is liable to be refunded to various proved tax-evaders; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to correct the legal lacuna so as to prevent loss to the public exchequer?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) In respect of cases in which the liability of the assessees to pay tax was settled on "agreed basis" under section 8A of the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947, the Government have been advised that the Supreme Court's judgments invalidating certain provisions of that Act do not affect the liability of the asses-

sees arising out of such settlements. In the circumstances, the question of refunding of tax already paid by such persons does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Uniform Sales Tax and Excise Duties

*102. **Shri Easwara Iyer:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1600 on the 9th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any further steps to introduce uniform rates of Sales Tax and Excise duties; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and the items expected to be covered by the uniform rates?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The proposals are still under consideration and are being processed in consultation with State Governments

Land Survey of Tripura

*103. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have approved a scheme of general land survey of Tripura;

(b) whether an amount of rupees 1 crore and 33 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the survey is being hampered for want of technical personnel; and

(d) if so, whether the Government of India contemplate to establish a Survey School in Tripura?

The Minister of State in Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. Such a school does not appear necessary, since the required staff is being arranged by loan from other States and by on-the-job training of the local staff.

Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare

*104. **Shri B. S. Murthy:**
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the items discussed at the meeting of the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare held in New Delhi on the 13th October, 1957; and

(b) the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). A copy of the minutes of the meeting giving the items discussed and decisions taken, is laid on the Table of of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 27.]

Manganese Ore in Andhra

*105 **Shri Balarama Krishnaiah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to make use of the low grade Manganese Ore obtaining in Cheepurapalli area of Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It is too early as yet to say what use will be made of the low grade manganese ore found in the Cheepurapalli area since the investigations into the beneficiation of these ores being conducted by the Indian Bureau of Mines in collaboration with the National Metallurgical Laboratory will take time to complete.

Hindi

*106. **Shri Parulekar:**
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minitser of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central grants sanctioned for the propogation of

Hindi to the different States for 1955-56 and 1956-57;

(b) the amount actually utilised by each State; and

(c) the reasons given by the State Governments for non-utilisation of the funds in full?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* appendix I, annexure No. 28.]

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंचायतें

*१०७. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंचायत राज अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत न्याय पंचायतें काम करने लग गई हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उन के कब से काम आरम्भ करने की सम्भावना है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). हिमाचल प्रदेश पंचायत राज अधिनियम १९५२ के अन्तर्गत न्याय पंचायतों के लिये पंच ग्राम सभा द्वारा चुने गये दस नामों की सूची में से निर्धारित प्राधिकारी द्वारा नामजद किये जाने की व्यवस्था थी । इस के विरुद्ध बहुत से प्रतिवेदन आये और इसलिये न्याय पंचायत के निर्माण को स्थगित कर दिया गया । १९५६ में अधिनियम में संशोधन किया गया और अब यह व्यवस्था है कि ग्राम सभायें अपने सदस्यों में से न्याय पंचायत के लिये पन्द्रह सदस्य चुनेंगी । अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियम बना दिये गये हैं तथा ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनाव हो रहे हैं और इस के बाद न्याय पंचायतों के चुनाव होंगे ।

Report on the Second General Elections

*108. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has submitted a report on the Second General Elections held in India recently;

(b) if so the main features of his report; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) No; Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By the middle of next year.

Exploitation of Copper Pyrites

*109. **Shri Mohamed Imam:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been spent on prospecting of Copper Pyrites Mines at Hingalodal Chitaldrug District in Mysore State so far; and

(b) the result of this prospecting?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No prospecting has been done for Copper Pyrites in this area, but a sum of Rs 1,06,000 has been spent so far on prospecting for Iron Pyrites which has resulted in establishing reserves of the order of 1½ million tons.

आपात सेवा दल

*११०. श्री हरिश्चन्द्र शर्मा :
श्री ई० एम० राव :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री राधा रमण :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक किन-किन राज्यों में आपात सेवा दल स्थापित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन सेवा दलों पर कितना रुपया खर्च किया है;

(ग) जिन राज्यो ने इस समय तक इन सेवा दलों को स्थापित नही किया है, क्या उन्हें ऐसे दलों की शीघ्र स्थापना के लिये कोई परिपत्र भेजा गया है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कितने राज्यो को इस सम्बन्ध मे आवश्यक हिदायतें दी गई हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) अब तक बम्बई, उड़ीसा, पंजाब और राजस्थान के राज्यों में और पाण्डीचेरी, दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मनीपुर तथा त्रिपुरा के संघीय क्षेत्रों में, दोनों ही राज्य तथा जिला स्तरो पर, आपात सेवा दल की स्थापना की गई है ।

(ख) राज्यों में इन दलो की स्थापना पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई रुपया खर्च नही किया ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) ६ ।

Compensation to Former Pepsu Government

***111. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that following the integration of Pepsu forces with the Indian Army a number of buildings belonging to the State were transferred to the Centre;

(b) if so, their nature and the compensation paid in this respect to the former Pepsu State Government; and

(e) if no compensation was paid, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Buildings taken over comprised living, storage and office accommodation. No compensation was paid.

(c) According to the recommendations of the Indian States Finance Enquiry Committee, 1948-49, which were accepted by the Central Government and the former Pepsu Government, the assets and liabilities were to be divided on "functional" and "no compensation" basis and, therefore, the former were not liable to pay any compensation to the latter for the assets that came to the share of the Indian Army on federal financial integration.

Agricultural Credit Department of Reserve Bank

***112. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Offices of the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reerve Bank of India proposed to be opened in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi have been started and are functioning;

(b) whether the three divisions of this Department have been fully manned and are doing their normal work as envisaged in the scheme formulated some time ago; and

(c) the extent of credit towards short term accommodation and medium term loans granted by the Department during the year 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the exception of one post to be filled in one of the Divisions, the three Divisions of the Department have been fully manned and are doing the work envisaged in the scheme of reorganisation recommended by the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee.

(c) Short-term loans and advances to State Co-operative Banks amounting to Rs. 35.9 crores and medium-

term loans amounting to Rs. 167 lakhs were sanctioned in 1956-57 out of which Rs. 23.6 crores and Rs. 158 lakhs respectively were outstanding on 30th June, 1957.

Manufacture of Jerricans

*113. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1222 on the 27th August, 1957, and state:

(a) whether the proposal to restart manufacture of jerricans in Ordnance Factories has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, its nature?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Indelible Ink

*114. { **Shri Subodh Hasda:** / **Shri R. C. Majhi:**

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indelible ink used in the last two General Elections was invented in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi;

(b) the quantity and cost of the ink supplied to the Election Commission by the National Physical Laboratory for the last General Election;

(c) whether any complaint was received that the ink did not serve its purpose fully; and

(d) if so, whether further research is being conducted in the National Physical Laboratory for improving the quality of ink?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Quantity:

3,31,885 phials.

(ii) Cost:

Rs. 2,57,638.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Rao Committee on Rajasthan's Capital

*115. { **Shri Heda:** / **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rao Committee appointed by Government to review the location of the High Court and Capital of Rajasthan has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Asiatic Society, Calcutta

*116. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** / **Shri M. Elias:**

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 878 on the 13th August, 1957 and state the action, if any, taken on the request for financial assistance from the Asiatic Society, Calcutta?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The request of the Society is still under consideration.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय

*११७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १००२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय भवन के अग्निकांड की जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है;

(ग) उस परिणाम के फलस्वरूप क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) यदि अभी तक जाच पूरी नही हुई, तो इस के क्या कारण है; और

(ङ) जाच के कब तक पूरे हो जाने की आशा है?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नही उठते ।

(घ) पुलिस अधिकारी, कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रलेखो आदि पर सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञों की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा में हैं ।

(ङ) विशेषज्ञों से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर ही जांच पूरी हो सकेगी ।

State Ministers

*118. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any suggestion from the Comptroller and Auditor General regarding the institution of uniform standards of salaries and conditions of service for all State Ministers; and

(b) whether this suggestion was considered in the meeting of the State Chief Ministers, held in Delhi in September, 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The matter came up for consideration in a general manner. It was felt that while complete uniformity in these matters was not possible, it should be attempted as far as it was possible.

Excavation at Rupar

*119. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the excavation of the Rupar site in the East Punjab and in the preparation of report thereon; and

(b) whether the above site is as important archaeologically as Mohenjodaro and Harappa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The excavation of the Rupar site was commenced in 1953 and completed in 1955. The report is under preparation.

(b) The importance of the Rupar site and that of Mohenjodaro and Harappa cannot be compared.

Surveys by Andhra University

*120. **Shri Balarama Krishnaiah:** Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the action that has been taken by Government after the reported surveys and studies on reserves of monozite, ilmenite, natural gas, lignite, iron ores etc. had been undertaken by the Andhra University with the assistance given by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have asked for assistance from Government with regard to the development of any of the surveyed areas; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Scheme of Geological and Oceanographic research being conducted by the Andhra University with assistance from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research do not envisage any systematic surveys of monozite, ilmenite etc. and have not yet been completed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Institute of Indology

*121. **Shri B. S. Murthy:**
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Institute of Indology;

(b) if so, where;

(c) the scope and functions of the Institute; and

(d) the annual estimated expenditure on it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In New Delhi.

(c) As regards the scope of the Institute, while a tentative scheme has been drawn up, it is proposed that the precise scope of the Institute may be worked out by the Director when one is appointed.

Its functions will be higher studies and research in all branches of Indology and allied subjects.

(d) Rs 2,65,640.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में लड़कियों की शिक्षा

*१२२. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में सह-शिक्षा की पद्धति होने के कारण लड़कियों की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध जिलों के मुख्य स्थानों को छोड़ कर अन्य स्थानों पर केवल पांचवी श्रेणी तक ही है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार लड़कियों के लिये हाई स्कूलों और मिडिल स्कूलों में अलग से छठी श्रेणी से ऊपर की कक्षाएं चालू करने की आवश्यकता पर विचार करेगी ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

M.E.S. Construction Committee

*123. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 372 on the 24th May, 1957, and state:

(a) whether the M.E.S. Construction Committee have submitted its report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Not yet.

(b) A copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha after the report has been submitted to the Government.

State Law Ministers' Conference

*124. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri R. S. Lal:
Shri Easwara Iyer:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the decisions arrived at the recent State Law Ministers' Conference;

(b) the period within which Government propose to implement these decisions; and

(c) the steps taken in that direction so far?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 29.]

Indian Military Mission to Egypt

*125. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Military Mission headed by the Chief of the Army Staff visited Egypt recently;

(b) if so, the object of the visit; and

(c) the duration of its stay in that country?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No Indian Military Mission as such visited Egypt recently. However, the Chief of the Army Staff, accompanied by the Master General of Ordnance, paid a visit to Egypt, on their way back to India after attending the Conference of Commonwealth Army Chiefs in the U.K.

(b) To visit our Para Battalion serving with the United Nations Emergency Force at Gaza Strip.

(c) 3 days.

Research in Explosives

*126. **Shri Subodh Hasda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research work has been taken up by our Research Laboratories for the manufacture of different varieties of explosives in India for purposes other than military;

(b) if so, the names of the laboratories carrying out the research at present and the results, if any, which have been achieved; and

(c) the number of varieties of explosives for which research is being carried out?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Corruption in States

*127. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the help rendered by the Centre to the State Governments to root out corruption?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Central Government is only responsible for taking measures to check corruption on the part of Central Government employees for which purpose they have got under them an investigating agency called the Delhi Special Police Establishment. The Special Police Establishment also assists State Governments as and when such assistance is asked for.

Sethu Samudaram Project

33. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 932 on the 17th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the report of the traffic survey by the Director General of Shipping with regard to Sethu Samudaram project has since been received;

(b) if so, whether it has been examined; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Director General of Shipping is awaiting some data called for by him from the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association for the preparation of the report.

Miraj-Kolhapur Railway Section

34. **Shri Sugandhi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to convert the Metre-Gauge section of the present Miraj-Kolhapur of Southern Railways into Broad Gauge one; and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Investigations of the proposal are in progress.

(b) No decision about the work can be taken until the surveys are completed and the reports examined.

P. & T. Employees

35. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees Class I, II, III and IV in Post and Telegraph Department as on the 31st March, 1957; and

(b) the monthly wage bill of each category of employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement giving the required information is given below.

(b) The information regarding the Pay and Allowances drawn for each category of employees for March 1957 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

STATEMENT

Statistics of Strength of Staff as on 31-3-57

Classes	Total number as on 31-3-57
Class I.	398
Class II.	992
Class III	155,611
Class IV.	52,138
E.D. Class III.	51,185
E.D. Class IV	41,474
Grant Total	301,798

Railway Employees

36. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total number of employees class, I, II, III and IV employed under various zones of Railways in India as on the 31st March, 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement giving the necessary information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 30.]

Lembuchara Agricultural Farm

37. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of seeds produced in Lembuchara Agricultural Farm during 1955-56 and 1956-57;

(b) whether the yield is small as compared with the cost incurred per acre of land cultivated; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to improve the management of the farm?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Total amount of seeds produced at the Lembuchara Agricultural farm is as indicated below:—

	1955-56	1956-57
Paddy	209Mds. 7srs.	167Mds. 35srs.
ute	2Mds. 36srs.	6Mds. 8srs.
Sugarcane	32,743 sets.	42,175 sets.

(b) The cost of production is rather high due to the following reasons:—

(i) Cultivation is undertaken on an experimental basis;

(ii) enforcement of Minimum Wages Act; and

(iii) thorough weeding for maintaining the purity of the seeds.

(c) Every effort is being made to keep the expenditure as low as possible at the farm and to run it efficiently.

Opening of New Telegraph Offices

38. Shri Poeker Sahib: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the public of

Ernakulam (Kerala State) for opening of more telegraph offices in the town; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Representations have been received for providing telegraph facilities at (1) Karithala and (2) Ernakulam High Court Post Offices. Proposal (1) has been sanctioned. The second one will be sanctioned, if found justified.

Central Cocoanut Committee

39. Shri Pocker Sahib: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of appointments of officers made by Government to the Central Cocoanut Committee during the last five years?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

High Level Committee on Floods

40. Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1437 on the 3rd September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the High Level Committee on Floods have finished their work and have submitted their report to Government;

(b) whether it has been possible for the High Level Flood Committee to obtain a copy of the Report of Committee of Experts appointed by the West Bengal Government last year to investigate into the causes of the Mayurakshi floods in 1956; and

(c) whether the High Level Committee has considered that Report?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Not yet.

(b) The report has not yet been received by the Committee from the West Bengal Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Cochin Harbour Administration

41. Shri Pocker Sahib: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of appointments made in the Cochin Harbour Administrative Departments in the last 5 years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): 330

Community Block Advisory Committees

42. { Shri Shree Narayan Das: Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Community Block Advisory Committees have been formed and are functioning; and

(b) if so, their constitution and functions?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes.

(b) *Constitution:* In addition to the principal officials serving in the Block area, the Block Advisory Committee consists of:—

(1) Local Members of Parliament.

(2) Local Members of State Assembly.

(3) Local Members of District Board or other similar local authority.

(4) Representatives from the Village Panchayats in the area.

(5) Representatives from the multipurpose Co-operative Societies in the area.

(6) Representatives from the local Bharat Sevak Samaj Organisation if there is any.

(7) Practical agriculturists.

(8) Leading Social Workers.

Functions: To assist in the planning, formulation and implementation of the Block programme and in getting people's participation and creating enthusiasm in them for the development programme and activities

स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाना

४३ { श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री राधा रमण :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत ३१ अक्तूबर, १९५७ तक विभिन्न महाखंडों के कितने स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाई गई है;

(ख) इस संबंध में भविष्य का कार्यक्रम क्या है; और

(ग) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की विभिन्न शाखा लाइनों पर स्थित किन-किन स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) तथा (ख) भाग (क) के संबंध में ३०-९-५७ तक और भाग (ख) के संबंध में १-१०-५७ से ३१-३-६१ तक की उपलब्ध सूचना सभा के पटल पर रख दी गई है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३१]

(ग) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की विभिन्न शाखाओं के लगभग ५० स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने का विचार है।

Sugar Cane

44. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar-cane crushed in the sugar mills of Panjab State since the 1st May 1957 till the last day of crushing during the 1956-57 crushing season separately;

(b) the rate of recovery per day in each mill from the 15th April to the last day of crushing; and

(c) the price of sugar-cane paid to farmers in each of the mills during the same period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Only one factory worked after 1st May, 1957 and it crushed 28,854 tons of cane from 1st May to close of season.

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 32.]

(c) The sugar-cane crushed after 1st May, 1957 was paid at the minimum prices fixed by the Government of India for 1956-57 season *viz.*, Rs. 1/7/- per maund for cane delivered at the Gate of the factory and Rs. 1/5/- per maund for cane delivered at outstation Rail Centres.

Price of Sugar

45. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the price of sugar in (i) the whole-sale market and (ii) the retail market at present; and

(b) how do they compare with the corresponding month of the last year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The wholesale prices of average quality sugar in the important markets as ruling on 5th November, 1957 and

compared to the corresponding period of last year are given below:

	*Whole-sale prices per maund as on 5-11-1957		Whole-sale prices per maund as on 5-11-1956	
	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Kanpur	35	·62	31	·00
Bombay	36	·50	32	·31
Calcutta	37	·25	33	·00
Madras	37	·19	33	·25
Delhi	34	·83	30	·19

*The prices include the enhanced Excise Duty of Rs. 4·13 per maund.

Retail prices are not available but these are generally about a rupee per maund higher than the corresponding wholesale prices.

N. E. S. and C. D. Blocks in Panjab

46. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Extension Service Blocks and Community Development Blocks proposed to be opened in Panjab during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the total amount spent so far by the Government on these blocks in Panjab State?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a)

N.E.S. Blocks	.. 168
Community Development Blocks	.. 56
(By conversion from N.E.S.)	

(b) Rs. 177 lakhs upto 31st July, 1957.

National Highways

47. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of the National Highway in District Gurdaspur in the Panjab State; and

(b) whether any new road in this district has been included in National Highways under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 18 miles.

(b) No, Sir

Roads in the Panjab

48. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the total amount allotted last year by the Government of India for the construction of the C.P.W.D. roads in Panjab?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): No allotment was made for construction work. A sum of Rs 22,000 was allotted for maintenance work.

Tourist Centre at Dalhousie

49. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to make Dalhousie (Panjab State) a tourist centre; and

(b) the money allotted for the same during 1957-58?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 33.]

रेलवे लाइनें और पुल

५०. **पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्षा ऋतु में बाढ़ अथवा अति वृष्टि से कितने मील रेलवे लाइन बह गई ;

(ख) रेलवे के कितने पुलों को नुकसान पहुंचा ;

(ग) इसके परिणाम स्वरूप किन किन स्थानों पर और कितने समय तक रेलवे यातायात बन्द रहा ; और

(घ) मरम्मत पर कितना खर्च हुआ

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) से (घ). रेलों से सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Theft of Copper Wire

51. **Shri Barman:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Aniruddh Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of copper wire losses during the last 3 years; and

(b) what preventive steps have been undertaken and with what result so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement showing the quantity and value of copper wire stolen is given below.

(b) Various technical measures for location and prevention of thefts have been undertaken by the Department and also some schemes in consultation with the State-Police authorities have been put into effect.

STATEMENT

(a) *Quantity of Copper Wire losses during* —

1954-55	301510 lbs.
1955-56	315157 lbs.
1956-57	482580 lbs.

Value of Copper Wire losses during:—

1954-55	Rs. 9,90,431
1955-56	Rs 8,68,131
1956-57	Rs 12,12,778

दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट

५२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास (अस्थाई) प्राधिकार, दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट के कर्मचारियों से काम ले रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अक्टूबर १९५५ में जब दिल्ली विकास (अस्थाई) प्राधिकार स्थापित किया गया था तो प्रशासकीय दृष्टिकोण से ऐसे कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त करना वांछनीय समझा गया जिन्हें इस प्रकार के संगठनों में, जिन में दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट एक है, काम करने का अनुभव प्राप्त था । नव-निर्मित संगठनों में इस प्रकार की प्रतिनियुक्तियां करना प्रशासन की एक सामान्य प्रथा है ।

दिल्ली विकास (अस्थाई) प्राधिकार

५३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मकानों की मरम्मत के लिये दिल्ली विकास (अस्थाई) प्राधिकार से अनुमति लेना आवश्यक नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मकानों की मरम्मत के बारे में मकान मालिकों को नोटिस देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) दिल्ली (निर्माण कार्य नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, १९५५ की धारा १८ (ए) के अधीन किसी मकान के संधारण, सुधार अथवा रद्दोबदल के कार्यों को—जो मकान के केवल भीतरी भाग से संबंधित हों और सारतः उसके बाह्य रूप को प्रभावित न करें—

कार्यान्वित करने के लिये दिल्ली विकास (अस्थाई) प्राधिकार की अनुमति लेना आवश्यक नही है। इस उपबन्ध के स्पष्टीकरण में दिल्ली विकास (अस्थाई) प्राधिकार ने अधिसूचित किया है कि निम्नलिखित कार्यमदों के लिये उसकी अनुमति लेना आवश्यक नहीं है :—

(१) मकान की मौजूदा दीवारो को रंगना और उन पर पलस्तर लगाना।

(२) मकान को पक्की खिप्पी लगाना।

(३) मकान के फर्शों की मरम्मत निर्माण या पुनर्निर्माण करना।

(४) चने वाले या जीर्ण छत की मरम्मत।

(५) मकान के छत का पूर्व अवस्था के अनुरूप पुनर्निर्माण करना।

(६) मकान की गिरी हुई दीवार का पुनर्निर्माण।

(ख) उपरोक्त मरम्मतो के बारे मे कोई नोटिस नही दिये गये है। तथापि जब लोग मरम्मत के बहाने बडे निर्माण कार्यों का उपक्रम करते है तब नोटिस दिये जाते है।

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण

५४. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में अनधिकृत रूप से मकान बनाने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों को गत वर्ष के दौरान में नोटिस दिये गये ;

(ख) इन मे से कितने मामले वैध थे ; और

(ग) जो मकान अनधिकृत रूप से बनाये गये थे, उनमें से कितने गिराये गये ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) ३० सितम्बर, १९५७ को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के दौरान में १०,०२३ व्यक्तियों को नोटिस दिये गये।

(ख) ये सभी मकान अनधिकृत थे किन्तु कई मामलों में कोई कार्यवाही न करने का निश्चय हुआ था।

(ग) (१) ३०-९-५७ को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के दौरान में दिल्ली विकास (अस्थाई) प्राधिकार द्वारा गिराये गये मकानो की संख्या ५६ है।

(घ) प्राधिकार द्वारा कार्यवाही आरम्भ किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप मालिको द्वारा स्वेच्छा से गिराये गये मकानो की संख्या ३४९ है।

Crop and Cattle Insurance Scheme

55. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce any scheme of "crop and cattle insurance" in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of that scheme; and

(c) when that scheme is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A scheme on "Crop & Cattle Insurance" has been formulated but its implementation has been postponed for the present due to financial stringency.

(b) A statement showing the salient features of the scheme is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha

[*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 84]

(c) The scheme will be introduced when feasible.

Seed Farms

56. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many seed farms have been already set up under the Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds Scheme in the country; and

(b) how many such farms have been set up in the State of Mysore and where are they set up?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 838 Seed farms according to available information.

(b) 7 Seed farms have been set up in Mysore at the following places:—

(i) Shivally, Mandhya Taluk,

(ii) Haradanhally, Chamarajnagar Taluk,

(iii) Yelavare, Arsikere Taluk,

(iv) Haralahally, Honnali Taluk,

(v) Babbur, Hiriyur Taluk,

(vi) Chandurayanhally, Magadi Taluk; and

(vii) Kudige, Coorg.

Influenza Vaccine

57. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a statement made by Dr. L. Burneg, Surgeon-General of the U.S.A. that U.S.A. had produced a vaccine against influenza; and

(b) if so, whether they have examined that vaccine?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) No examination of the vaccine has been made.

Delhi Flying Club

58. { Shri A. K. Gopalan: / Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy given to the Delhi Flying Club for each of the last 3 years by the Government of India and State Government;

(b) the constitution of the Managing Committee of the club; and

(c) what is the fee charged by the Delhi Flying Club from Trainees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 35.]

Indian Airlines Corporation

59. { Shri A. K. Gopalan: / Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the basic pay of Flight Stewards in the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) the nature of their duties; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the Flight Stewards for increase in pay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Grades of Flight Stewards in the Indian Airlines Corporation are as follows:

Grade 5	140—8—220
Grade 6	190—10—300
Grade 7	220—12—340
Senior Flight Steward	

(b) The duties of the Flight Stewards comprise of serving food and drinks to passengers during flight, looking after the catering and cabin equipment in flight and such other flight duties as may be found necessary.

(c) No; Sir. Some of the Flight Stewards had however, represented to the Corporation that they should be placed in the same grade as Air Hostesses *viz.* Rs. 250—15—370.

Committee on Fuel Consumption

60. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to his speech on the Railway

Appropriation Bill on the 9th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Committee to go into question of consumption of coal on Railways has since been set up;

(b) if so, the names of the Members of the Committee; and

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for the submission of the report?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) (1) Shri Karnail Singh, Member Engineering, Railway Board—Chairman.

(2) Shri R. Krishnaswamy, Director, Mechanical Engineering, Railway Board—Member.

(3) Director, Transportation (T), Railway Board—Member.

(4) Shri J. W. Whitaker, O.S.D. (Mining Research), C.S.I.R., New Delhi—Member.

(5) Shri P. M. Nayak, I.C.S. Coal Controller, Calcutta—Member.

(6) Shri D. P. Mathur, Sr. Dy. General Manager, Central Railway, Bombay—Whole-time Member Secretary.

(c) The Committee will endeavour to submit their report within a period of 4 months from 1-11-1957.

Import of Steel

61. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of steel imported by the Railways from 1st April to 31st October, 1957;

(b) the quantity received from the Controller of Iron and Steel during the same period; and

(c) by how much this falls short of the requirements of the Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Steel received by Railways from 1-4-1957 to 30-9-1957 by imports is only through the Iron & Steel Controller. The total quantity received is 2,59,840 tons, out of which 1,44,679 tons is imported and 1,15,161 tons is indigenous. The figures for the month of October 1957 are not available.

(c) Total requirements of Steel for the year 1957-58 is 9,93,261 tons. The actual shortfall will only be known at the end of the year as the supplies are not always evenly distributed.

Hyderabad G.P.O. Building

62. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on the construction of the building for General Post Office, Hyderabad City will commence;

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on the building during the financial year 1957-58?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The scheme is still to be sanctioned by Government.

(c) Nil.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees in Andhra Circle

63. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of quarters constructed for the Post and Telegraph Employees in the Andhra circle since its formation;

(b) the number likely to be constructed during 1957-58; and

(c) the number of employees not yet provided with quarters?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 67.

(b) 10.

(c) 7,476; it is, however, not practicable for the Department to provide departmental quarters for all the staff. Additional quarters are constructed to the extent resources are available.

Road Bridge Across River Tungabhadra

64. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the construction of Road bridge across the River Tungabhadra near Kurnool;

(b) the total amount spent upto the end of October, 1957; and

(c) when it is likely to be opened for traffic?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Right abutment & wings (Kurnool side) and one pier (on open foundation) adjacent to the right bank have since been completed. Work on the well foundations and the construction of approach roads is in progress.

(b) Rs. 3,92,240.

(c) The bridge is likely to be opened for traffic by the end of 1959.

Non-practising Allowance for Central Government Doctors

65. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-practising allowance is being sanctioned for all doctors employed under Central Government; and

(b) if so, the rate of such allowance?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Non-practising allowance is sanctioned for doctors working in various hospitals under the Central Government in lieu of private practice. The medical officers holding administrative and research posts are not, however, allowed any non-practising allowance.

(b) The rate of non-practising allowance is 50 per cent. of pay in the case of doctors employed in the Contributory Health Service Scheme in Delhi and New Delhi and 25 per cent. in other cases, subject to a maximum of Rs 400 p.m.

Fair Price Shops in U.P.

66. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fair Price Shops at present in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) prices at which foodgrains are being sold?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 2510 fair price shops are functioning in U.P. at present

(b) Foodgrains are being sold at the following rates from fair price shops:—

Grain	Rates in Rupees per maund	
	Wholesale	Retail
Wheat	15.00 n.p.	15.24 n.p. (Approx.)
Gram	12.81 n.p.	13.33 n.p. (,,)
Barley or Mixture.	12.30 n.p.	12.80 n.p. (,,)

रेलवे डिब्बों का दिया जाना

६७. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत ५ वर्षों में, अर्थात् १९५३ से १९५७ (३१ अक्तूबर १९५७) तक पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे को प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के कितने नये डिब्बे लाइनों पर चलाने के लिये दिये गये ;

(ख) उपरोक्त प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कितने नये डिब्बे प्रत्येक सैक्शन को दिये गये और कितने डिब्बे इस समय चल रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के विभिन्न सैक्शनों को यह नये डिब्बे किन्हीं विशिष्ट सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर दिये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वे सिद्धान्त क्या हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) से (घ) . एक बयान सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३६]

Divisional Headquarters at Khurda Road

68. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 704, on the 31st May, 1957 in respect of the Divisional headquarters at Khurda Road and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Rayagada Station

69. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to provide additional turn round facilities for engines in Rayagada Station has materialized; and

(b) if so, the progress made in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No; on further consideration, it has been decided to defer the provision of additional turn-round facilities at Rayagada.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of Railway Lines

70. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following lines have been surveyed by Government for the construction of railway lines in Orissa:

(i) Khurda—Road—Titilagarh;

(ii) Kendrapara Road—Kendrapara Town;

(iii) Berhampur — Bhanjanagar-Khurda—Road—Titilagarh;

(iv) Rupsa — Bangriposi — Tatanagar; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The following lines have been surveyed in the past:

(i) Khurda Road — Sonepur — Bolangir.

(ii) Kendrapara Road Railway Station—Kendrapara.

(iii) Berhampur—Russelkonda.

(iv) Rupsa—Rairangipur.

The surveys revealed that these lines were *not* financially justifiable. These are not included in the 2nd Five Year Plan.

Sambalpur-Titilagarh Line

71. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the survey work of the Sambalpur—Titilagarh railway line on the South Eastern Railway zone; and

(b) the estimated cost of the Project?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Of the total 111 miles a length of 40 miles from Bolangir to Titilagarh still remains to be surveyed which has not so far been taken up for want of suitable staff, but is expected to commence shortly.

(b) Approximately Rs. 11 crores.

Congestion in Ports

72. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Barman:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships which were waiting to be unloaded and loaded at the five major ports of India on 31st August and 30th September, 1957;

(b) for how long they have waited;

(c) the total amount due to these ships on account of demurrage for 24 hours on those dates; and

(d) how much Indian shipping is involved in this blockade?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a), (b) and (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 37.]

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

पटना में गाड़ी का रोका जाना

७३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री २६ अगस्त, १६५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२६८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३० जून, १६५७ को एक फौजी अधिकारी द्वारा पटना स्टेशन पर एक रेलगाड़ी को रोके रखने के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय से जो पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा था, उसका क्या परिणाम निकला;

(ख) सम्बन्धित फौजी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की रोक-थाम के लिये कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) तथा (ख) : ब्रिगेडियर मोघे को सरकार के ये विचार सूचित कर दिये गये हैं :—

(i) डाक्टरी इलाज के बिना उन्होंने गाड़ी को न चलने दिया जिसकी वजह से गाड़ी लगभग ६१ मिनट तक रुकी रही। ऐसा करके ब्रिगेडियर मोघे ने उस जिम्मेदारी से काम नहीं लिया जिसकी आशा उनकी हैसियत और पद वाले अफसर से की जाती है।

(ii) डाक्टर के आने तक गाड़ी को रोके रखने के बजाय, उन्हें चाहिये था कि इतने सारे यात्रियों के हित का ध्यान रख कर गाड़ी को चलने देते।

(ग) सैनिक कर्मचारियों को पहले से हिदायत है कि जो रेल-कर्मचारी गाड़ी चलाने के जिम्मेदार हैं उनके काम में दखल न दें। इस हिदायत की अवहेलना की यह पहली घटना है, इसलिए इस मामले में सैनिक कर्मचारियों को और अधिक हिदायत देना जरूरी नहीं समझा जाता।

रुड़की-बद्रीनाथ सड़क का निर्माण

७४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १६ दिसम्बर, १६५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३८२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में रुड़की से बद्रीनाथ तक की सड़क का सुधार व विकास करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने का जो निश्चय किया गया था उसके अन्तर्गत उस सड़क के प्रत्येक भाग के सुधार और विकास कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है :

(ख) उस सड़क के प्रत्येक भाग के लिये अब तक कितना अनुदान दिया जा चुका है :

(ग) शेष कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(घ) उस कार्य को यथाशीघ्र पूरा करने के सिलसिले में कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३८]

(ग) काम शुरू होने के लगभग दो साल में।

(घ) इस काम को करने की जुम्मेवारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की है और उस सरकार को यह मालूम है कि यह काम बहुत जल्दी करने का है।

Badli Dumping Grounds, Delhi

75. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing demand from the villagers round about Badli dumping grounds to have it shifted elsewhere, because cattle and people of these villages suffer from various diseases on account of this and water of surrounding wells has also become unfit for drinking purposes;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is intended to shift the dumping ground to an alternative site for which land has already been acquired. In the meantime all possible steps are being taken to maintain hygienic conditions, as for example by covering the refuse with a thick layer of dry earth, by burning part of the refuse, and by spraying insecticides on the ground as well as nearby villages

(d) Does not arise

Roads in Delhi

76. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any communication from the Prime Minister to check the unauthorised use of pavements and open spaces at King Edward Road and other areas by dhobies and others; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken:—

(i) Ten sites have been allotted to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for putting up Dhobi Ghats as well as cattle byres;

(ii) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have been directed to arrange to licence all dhobis using the existing washing places and to make necessary arrangements for providing suitable places for drying clothes.

(iii) The Municipal authorities have framed necessary bye-laws to regulate private dhobis residing in out-houses or servants' quarters of bungalows and residences in New Delhi and for washing clothes in the premises. These bye-laws will be enforced shortly.

(iv) A certain number of dhobi Ghats are proposed to be constructed on the river side.

(v) A Committee has been appointed to ensure speedy action in the matter.

Dining Cars on Trains

77. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains from which dining cars have been withdrawn on different zones;

(b) whether any more dining cars are proposed to be withdrawn from any trains; and

(c) whether Government have investigated into the causes due to which passengers are not using the catering facilities on these dining cars?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

Southern	2
South Eastern	1
Western	2
Eastern	2
Northern	2
Central	—
North Eastern	—

(b) Yes.

(c) Dining car services are being withdrawn primarily to relieve overcrowding, the intention being to substitute these cars with III class carriages, thereby providing more room for III class passengers.

It is not quite correct that passengers are not using the catering facilities on dining cars, which, generally, are well-patronized

Post Office at Puri Lion's Gate

78. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconveniences that the people of Puri Town are experiencing due to non-reopening of the post office that was functioning near Puri Lion's gate; and

(b) how long it will take for reopening the said post office?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes; but this Post office will be reopened as soon as the construction of a new building on the old site, which is in progress, is completed.

Sugar

79. { Shri Bishwanath Roy: / Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar exported during 1957 so far; and

(b) the method of sale to the foreign countries?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 1,31,012 tons of sugar have been exported from January, 1957 to 31st October, 1957.

(b) Export is done by the Indian Sugar Mills Association, which is an organisation of sugar factories in the country. The Association sells sugar through international sugar brokers, Indian merchants and the State Trading Corporation

Theft of Electric Fittings on Railways

80. Shri M D. Mathur: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how much loss Indian Railways have sustained by pilferage and theft of electric fittings in the year 1956-57; and

(b) what steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) During 1956-57, the total amount of loss sustained by the Indian Railways on account of theft and pilferage of electrical fittings comes approximately to Rs. 26,39,792.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 39.]

Palghat Station

81. Shri L. Eacharan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 927 on 11th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the work of providing a covered roof on the Metre Gauge Platform at Palghat Station is proposed to be taken up in the near future; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The question of providing a covered roof on the Metre Gauge Platform at Palghat depends on a decision of shifting the B G /M.G transhipment from Palghat to Olavakkot which matter is under consideration.

In case it is definitely decided to shift the transhipment facilities to Olavakkot provision for a covered roof over M. G. platform will be considered depending upon the availability of steel.

Loan to Salem and Erode Electric Company

82. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Salem and Erode Electric Company applied for a loan to carry on their programme of power expansion during the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the loan was sanctioned?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir. A recommendation was received from the Government of Madras for the inclusion in the "programme of power expansion facilities for increasing employment opportunities" an additional item described as "Loan to Salem-Erode Electricity—Distribution Co., Ltd.", for rural electrification schemes proposed to be executed by that Company. The amount of loan proposed for this Company was Rs. 10·16 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

Amaravathi Bridge

83. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Amaravathi Railway bridge in Trichinopoly District Olavakode Division is leaning;

(b) whether any complaint has been received by Government from the public to this effect; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to prevent accidents on the bridge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. One pier is however out of plumb by 1 in 26 (approx.).

(b) Yes, a complaint from one Shri Maria Susai of Kulithalai was received wherein he reported that the bridge was affected by floods and required immediate attention

(c) The lean in pier No. 10 of the bridge was observed several years ago and no deterioration has been noticed after it was first seen. The bridge is being regularly inspected by the engineers and an inspection was carried out also after the complaint from Shri Maria Susai. No action beyond repairs to slightly disturbed masonry at the top of pier No. 6 has been considered necessary.

Boilers

84. { Shri Morarka: / Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of indigenous boilers purchased by the Railways during the last three years both for meter-gauge and broad gauge locomotives;

(b) the names of the firms from whom they were purchased; and

(c) the prices at which they were purchased together with the imported price of similar boilers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). 10 Meter Gauge "MAWD" Boilers.

(b) M/s. Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.

(c) £ 5000 each (five thousand pounds sterling) to be paid in Indian currency. Since there was no purchase from abroad of similar boilers during the last 3 years, the imported price is not available.

Training of Gram Sevikas

85. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Home Economics Wings and Auxiliary Home Economics Cells attached to the Extension Training Centres, have been established up-to-date for the training of Gram Sevikas; and

(b) whether it is proposed to relax the qualifications for selecting and training of these personnel?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Twenty-five Home Economics Wings and 2 Auxiliary Home Economics Cells attached to the Extension Training Centres, have been established up-to-date for the training of Gram-Sevikas.

(b) Yes.

Survey of Leprosy in States

86. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state in how many states survey of leprosy has been conducted?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Survey of leprosy has been carried out at selected places in the States of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, at different times during 1951 to 1954.

Fresh survey work is in progress in leprosy control centres established under the Leprosy Control Scheme in the above States. So far about 24.99 lakhs of population have been surveyed out of the total population of 43 lakhs covered by the centres.

रेलवे पुल

८७. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद-मुरादाबाद सैक्शन पर गजरौला व मुरादाबाद के बीच बार-बार रेलवे लाइन के टूट जाने के क्या कारण है ;

(ख) अगस्त और सितम्बर, १९५७ में इस सैक्शन पर लाइन कितनी बार टूटी ;

(ग) क्या अगस्त और सितम्बर, १९५७ में भारी वर्षा के दौरान में इकट्ठे हुए पानी को निकालने के लिये ग्रामवासियों ने रेल की लाइन को काट दिया था;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राम-वासियो ने उस जगह पर एक पुल बनवाने के लिये अभ्यावेदन भेजा है, ताकि पानी की निकासी आसानी से हो सके; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) यह कहना ठीक नही है कि गजरौला और मुरादाबाद के बीच रेलवे लाइन कई बार टूट गयी। सिर्फ इस साल गजरौला और अमरोहा के बीच रेलवे लाइन टूटी। इसकी वजह यह थी कि गांव वालों ने रेलवे का बांध काट दिया था।

(ख) १७

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) पानी की निकासी के लिये अतिरिक्त पुल बनाने के लिए गांव वालों की

तरफ से कोई दरख्वास्त नहीं मिली ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Landless Agricultural Workers in Tripura

88. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1543 on the 11th September, 1957, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of landless agricultural workers in Tripura who do not come under the category of Zumias or displaced persons;

(b) whether Tripura Administration has made any provision in their second Five Year Plan for the rehabilitation of these landless agricultural workers and has set up Boards, including non-official members (as recommended by the Planning Commission) for advising on schemes of resettlement; and

(c) if not, when Government propose to do so?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a). No exact statistics are available. However, according to the survey conducted by the Ministry of Labour during 1950-51, 94.2 per cent. of the families out of the total rural population were agriculturists. Agricultural Labour families formed about 18 per cent. of the total rural families. The majority of these families were landless.

(b) No. For the present priority is given for settlement of the tribal Jhumias and displaced persons. The question of settling the landless agricultural workers can only be tackled when Jhumias and displaced persons have been settled.

(c) This will be considered after legislation for fixing ceilings has been enacted In this connection a Bill is under consideration of the Government of India.

Ticketless Travel

89. Shri Asaar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of travellers without tickets has been increasing during the last four months between Bombay and Poona line; and

(b) whether Government have taken adequate steps to check this evil?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) As statistics of ticketless travellers are not maintained for each section separately, the Government are not aware of what has been stated. The figures for Bombay Division as a whole, in which this section is included do not indicate an increase in the number of ticketless travellers during the last four months.

(b) Adequate steps are being taken to check ticketless travel. The position pointed out in regard to Bombay-Poona section is being specially brought to the notice of the Central Railway for necessary action.

मोकामा पुल

९०. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गंगा नदी पर मोकामा में पुल बनाने के काम में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और अब तक कितना खर्चा हो चुका है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : कुल मिलाकर ५७ फी सदी काम हो गया है।

नदी का बहाव नियंत्रित करने और पाये लगाने का काम पूरा हो चुका है। गर्डर लगाने का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है । यानांतरण (transhipment) और मार्शलिंग यार्ड और पुल के पहुंच मार्गों (approaches) पर काम की प्रगति अच्छी है। अब तक लगभग १०.३५ करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

91. Shri S. V. Ramaswami: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaches constructed so far in the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur;

(b) whether the production is up to schedule; and

(c) the number of trainees and employees respectively as at present?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 213 unfurnished shells to end of October, 1957.

(b) The production has exceeded the schedule.

(c) Trainees 766

Employees: 3364.

Loans to Agriculturists

92. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount given by the Centre to the Punjab State for advancing loans to the cultivators during the First Five Year Plan and the Second Plan Period so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Broadly, loans are given to the cultivators under the following schemes:

(i) Sinking of new wells and repairs to old wells.

(ii) Installation of Persian wheels and Rahats.

(iii) Supply of pump sets.

(iv) G.M.F. Tubewells (small).

(v) Land Development Schemes and land reclamation.

(vi) Distribution of fertilizers, manures and improved seeds.

Of the loans given by the Centre, the total amount actually utilized by the State Governments of Punjab and Pepsu in respect of the above schemes during the First Five Year Plan and the amount of loans authorized for payment during the first two years of the Second Plan are given below:

First Five Year Plan:

Rs. in Lakhs

	Long term loan	Short term loan
Punjab.	169 46	246 34
PEPSU	191 08	16·76

Second Five Year Plan

	1956-1957		1957-1958	
	Long term loan	Short term loan	Long term loan	Short term loan
Punjab.	18 28	96·18	*29 88	*105 00
PEPSU.	21 18	13·42		

*Includes figures for Pepsu.

Retrenchment of Tungabhadra Project Workers

93. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1037 on the 29th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government had ascertained the reasons for the retrenchment of 24 workers from the irrigation branch of Tungabhadra Project; and

(b) if so, what they are?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The retrenchment became necessary as some works had been completed.

Kurukshetra Touring Centre

94. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state whether any amount was sanctioned for 1957-58 by the Centre to develop Kurukshetra as a touring centre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Provision for a rest house at Kurukshetra estimated to cost Rs 30,000 has been made in Part III of the Second Five Year Plan for Tourism. The scheme is to be financed entirely by the Punjab Government.

Delhi Transport Service

95. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Service propose to start tourist buses for the benefit of visiting tourists; and

(b) if so, when the service is likely to start?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The services were started on 9th November, 1957.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अस्पताल

९६. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के अस्पतालो मे डाक्टर पर्याप्त संख्या मे नही है; और

(ख) सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

R.M.S. Employees

97. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the National Federation of Post and Telegraph Employees regarding working conditions of R.M.S. Employees;

(b) whether demand 16(b) of the Charter of Demands of the National Federation of Post and Telegraph Employees request for an enquiry committee for R.M.S.; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any action in this direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. Communications and demands relevant to the subject have been received by Government and D G. from time to time, and certain liberal ameliorative measures have already been adopted.

(b) and (c). Yes. This matter would be considered Departmentally and if necessary a Departmental Committee of senior R.M.S. officers appointed The question is under the active consideration of Government

Holiday Homes in South India

99. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 1507 on the 11th September, 1957 and state:

(a) what further steps Government have since taken for starting holiday homes for Post and Telegraph employees in the South; and

(b) how many such homes are likely to be started during the current financial year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Postmaster General concerned has been directed to look for suitable accom-

modation—rented as well as surplus in any departmental building—in any health resort of repute.

(b) No definite number can be indicated at this stage.

Employees on Southern Railway

100. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees on the Southern Railway declared medically unfit during 1955-56 and 1956-57;

(b) the number of employees who were offered and absored into alternative jobs on their old pay;

(c) the number of employees who were offered alternative jobs on lower pay; and

(d) the number of employees who were retired from service on medical grounds?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

	1955-56	1956-57
(a)	502	465
(b)	160	144
(c)	170	119
(d)	172	202

Committee for Postal Forms

101. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by Government to investigate the problems of printing, supply and consumption of postal and telegraph forms has held any meeting; and

(b) when the committee propose to submit their final report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. One meeting.

(b) It is hoped in about six months time.

Rajasthan Canal

102. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the funds allotted for the Sarhind Feeder and Rajasthan Canal to Punjab and Rajasthan Governments respectively by the Central Government for 1957-58?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): No request for funds during 1957-58 has been received from the Punjab Government for Sirhind Feeder Project.

As regards Rajasthan Canal, the Government of Rajasthan have asked for a provision of Rs. 1·6 crores during 1957-58 The question of allotment is under consideration.

Opening of New Post Offices

104. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many new post offices were to be opened and the status of how many of the old ones was to be raised in the first Five Year Plan in the State of Punjab and how far the target fixed was implemented, district-wise;

(b) how many cases of opening of new branch post offices and raising the status of the old ones have been transferred from the First Plan period to that of the Second Plan in each district of that State and the reasons therefor;

(c) how many cases of opening of new branch post offices have been finalised to be opened in the Ferozepore district in the current year; and

(d) the location of such offices in the district?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) During the first Five-Year Plan period no specific district or statewise targets were fixed either for opening new post offices or for raising status of the existing ones. However, there was an all-India target for opening new post offices, which

aimed at having 55,000 post offices at the end of the Plan period and this was fully achieved.

A statement explanatory of the policy followed in the opening of new post offices during the plan period is laid on the Table of the Sabha. In accordance with this policy, 720 new post offices were opened in Punjab State during the period. District-wise details of these offices are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 40.]

92 post offices were also upgraded in this State under the normal rules during the period. District-wise information in respect of these offices is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply above.

(c) and (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 40.]

Hydro-electric Projects in Himachal Pradesh

105. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to harness the rivers of Himachal Pradesh which have power generating potentialities;

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken so far; and

(c) which of these rivers Government propose to harness in the future?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nogli Hydro-electric scheme on the Nogli stream tributary of the Sutlej with an initial installation of 500 K.W. is currently under implementation.

(c) Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and their tributaries.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes

106. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 702 on the 31st May, 1957 and state the places where some more environmental Sanitation Projects sponsored by the World Health Organisation are proposed to be taken up?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): It is proposed to establish one more environmental Sanitation Project sponsored by the World Health Organisation in the State of Uttar Pradesh. A proposal for the establishment of a Pilot Project in Bihar is also under consideration.

Schools in Himachal Pradesh

108. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the number of primary, middle and high schools in the Himachal Pradesh and the number of students studying in them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

	No of institutions	*No. of Students*
(i) High Schools	45	20,927
(ii) Middle Schools	108	17,446
(iii) Primary Schools	771	36,054

Army School of Education, Pachmarhi

109. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) since how long the question of permanent location of the Army School of Education which is at present functioning at Pachmarhi has been engaging the attention of Government;

(b) whether Government have taken any final decision about its permanent location;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) if a decision has been taken, then the basis of that decision; and

(e) the financial implications of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Since September, 1956.

(b) It has been decided to retain the School permanently at Pachmarhi.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The School is already functioning at Pachmarhi Its location at some other place would entail heavy expenditure.

(e) The estimated cost of constructing permanent buildings for the School at Pachmarhi is about Rs 9 lakhs

Expansion of Ordnance Factories

110. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Half-an-Hour discussion on the Expansion of Ordnance Factories held on the 6th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the exploring team which was entrusted with the task of finding out as to how many items being imported at present could be manufactured in the Ordnance Factories, has submitted its report;

(b) whether the report will be laid on the Table; and

(c) if the report has not been submitted, by what time, the team is expected to submit it?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The team/ Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(b) As this is a departmental report, it will not be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The team is expected to submit its preliminary report by the end of November, 1957.

Loans and Grants-in-aid to Orissa

111. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money advanced by Central Government to Government of Orissa by way of loan from 1950 to July, 1957 year-wise, under different heads;

(b) the amount of money advanced by Central Government to Government of Orissa, by way or grants-in-aid, under different heads from 1950 to July, 1957;

(c) the rate of interest charged on loans advanced to the State Government;

(d) the total amount of interest due to Central Government from the State Government; and

(e) whether any payment has been made by the State Government on that account so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Two Statements giving the information are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 41.]

(c) The rate of interest varies with the period of the loan, the maximum being 4½ per cent. per annum.

(d) About Rs 9·17 crores became due for payment in respect of the loans sanctioned during the period from April 1950 to July, 1957.

(e) About Rs. 9·12 crores has been paid. The balance of Rs. 5 lakhs represents interest on Rehabilitation loans the terms of which have not yet been finalised.

Registration of Transfer of Shares

112. { Shri Morarka: / Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals filed with Government under section 111 of the Companies Act, 1956 against

refusal of registration of transfer of shares; and

(b) how many such appeals have been disposed of and their results?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 87. The number does not, however, include 19 appeals which, though purporting to be filed as appeals under section 111 of the Companies Act, 1956, were not admissible in accordance with the provisions of the section.

(b) 81 appeals have so far been disposed of. In 22 cases orders were issued by the Central Government directing the companies concerned to register the transfers of shares, and in the remaining 59 cases orders were issued to the effect that the transfers of shares need not be registered.

Estate Duty

113. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of estate duty collected in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1956-57;

(b) the total number of estate duty cases registered during the year 1956-57 in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the number of cases disposed of and the amount collected district-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs 5,01,459

(b) 318.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 42.]

Income Tax from Andhra Pradesh

114. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income tax realised district-wise in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the years 1952-53 and 1956-57; and

(b) the amounts realised from persons falling under various income groups during the period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 43.]

Civilian Employees in Air Force and Naval Dockyard

115. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilian employees including civilian officers employed in Air Force and Naval Dockyard; and

(b) the number of employees occupying Government quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The required information in regard to the Air Force (excluding Air Headquarters) and Naval Dockyard is given below:

(a) 24,806.

(b) 2,968.

Technical Development Establishments

116. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees including officers in Technical Development Establishments and army work-shops; and

(b) the number of employees occupying Government quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) TDEs—12,105.

Army Workshops—12,318.

(b) TDEs—2,320.

Army Workshops—The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Ordnance Depots

117. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees (including officers) in Ordnance Depots; and

(b) the number of employees occupying Government quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The total number of civilians including officers and industrial and non-industrial personnel is 52,123.

(b) Separate statistics are not maintained in respect of employees of Ordnance Depots alone at a Station. The information is, however, being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Ministry of Defence Security Corps

118. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the salary and other allowances paid to Ministry of Defence Security Corps personnel;

(b) whether their pay and allowances are less than those of the regular army personnel; and

(c) if so, whether any steps are being taken to equalise them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The rates of pay and allowances of different categories of MDSC personnel are as follows:—

(i) *Pay and Dearness Allowance*

Rank	Scale of Pay	Dearness Allowance
		Rs. As.
Sepoy	Rs. 20—1—25	20 0
Sepoy Clerk.	Rs. 40	20 0
Naik	Rs. 30	20 0
Naik Clerk	Rs. 50	20 0
Havildar	Rs. 40—2/3—44 (*i.e.* an increment of Rs. 2/- after each three years).	20 0
Havildar Clerk	Rs. 60—2/3—64	25 0
Bn QM Havildar	Rs. 46	20 0
Bn Havildar Major.	Rs. 48	20 0
Jemadar	Rs. 75—5—90	25 0
Jemadar Clerk	Rs. 105—5—120	27 8
Subedar	Rs. 115—10—145	27 8
Subedar Clerk	Rs. 140—10—170	27 8 to 30 0
Subedar Major	Rs. 175	30 0

(ii) *Compensatory Allowance.*

Compensatory allowance is admissible under the conditions applicable to civilians, but at half the civilian rates in stations where it is granted to civilian non-gazetted employees of the Government of India. Half the current rates of compensatory allowance are as under:—

Pay Range Rs. per month	Compensatory allowance Rs. per month
mbay and Ca'cutta—	
Not exceeding 35	2 8
Exceeding 35 but not exceeding 60	3 12
Exceeding 60 but not exceeding 80	5 0
Exceeding 80 but not exceeding 140	6 4
Exceeding 140 but not exceeding 200	7 8
Madras, Hyderabad (Dn), Ahmedabad, Delhi and Kanpur	
Below 55	1 8
Between 55 and 100	2 8
Exceeding 100 but not exceeding 140	3 8
Exceeding 140 but not exceeding 300	5 0

(iii) *Rations*

MDSC personnel get free rations or ration allowance in lieu at the same scale as for equivalent ranks of the Regular Army.

(iv) *Accommodation.*

Accommodation, furniture, light, water and conservancy are provided as for equivalent ranks of the Army.

(v) In addition MDSC personnel get clothing allowance and barber and washerman allowance as for the Regular Army.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No steps are being taken to equalise the pay and allowances between the MDSC and Regular Army personnel as the roles and duties of the two vary.

M. E. S.

119. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees Gazetted, non-Gazetted, non-industrial and industrial in M.E.S.;

(b) the number of employees occupying Government quarters; and

(c) the number of quarters constructed for M.E.S. employees during the period from 1st January, 1947 to the 31st December, 1956?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The total number of employees in M.E.S. as on the 1st July, 1957 is as shown below:

(1) Gazetted	636
(2) Non-gazetted	
Non-Industrial	14014
Industrial	21583

(b) The number of employees occupying Government quarters is 6741.

(c) 789.

Small Arms Factory, Kanpur

120. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bren guns produced in the Small Arms Factory, Kanpur till the 30th September, 1957;

(b) the output per month; and

(c) the cost of each bren gun?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). It is not in the public interest to give the information asked for.

Civilian Employees in Ordnance Factories

121. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of civilian employees in Ordnance Factories, Ordnance Depot, Technical Development Establishment Section, M.E.S., Naval Dockyard, Air Force and Dairy farms; and

(b) how many of these fall within the categories of Industrial and non-Industrial?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) 1,96,551

(b) Industrial . 90,266
Non-Industrial : 1,03,442

Wage Bill for Defence Employees

122. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the wage bill per year in respect of the following categories of employees in Defence Establishments:

(a) Officers,

(b) Non-Gazetted staff,

(c) Non-Industrial staff,

(d) Industrial workers?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 44].

Primary School Teachers in Tripura

123. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary teachers and social workers whose services have been terminated without showing any reasons during the last two years in Tripura;

(b) whether any new appointments to these posts have been made during this period; and

(c) whether any of the teachers and social workers whose services have been terminated have been taken back?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Nine.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Cost of Living-Index in Tripura

124. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of living-index in Tripura is higher than in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to supply essential commodities at controlled rate in order to bring down the cost of living-index?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes

(b) Most of the essential commodities are conveyed from Calcutta markets to Tripura either by surface route *via* East Pakistan or by Air and their cost is augmented by the amount of the transport charges. This results in increase in the prices of essential commodities.

(c) With a view to bringing down the prices, a good number of fair price shops for the supply of rice and wheat at subsidised rates have been opened by the Government.

सम्पदा शुल्क

१२५. **श्री हरिश्चन्द्र शर्मा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान के जयपुर जिले में अब तक सम्पदा शुल्क से कितनी धन-राशि प्राप्त हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री टि० ट० कृष्णमाचारी) : ३१ अक्टूबर, १९५७ तक २०,८१५ रुपये ।

Development of Laccadive Islands

126. Shri Pocker Sahib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to lay on the Table:

(a) a copy of the report submitted by Shri S. Y. Krishnaswamy, I.C.S. on the development of the Laccadive Islands; and

(b) a statement showing the action taken on the recommendations made in the report?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A copy of the report which was submitted to the Madras Government in 1952 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT-381/57.]

(b) The Government of India are not aware of the action taken on this report by the Madras Government. The Administrator has, however, taken into account the recommendations made in this report while formulating his proposals for the Five Year Plan for these Islands.

Steamer Service to Laccadive Islands

127. Shri Pocker Sahib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 595 on the 29th May, 1957, and state:

(a) what arrangements have since been made for connecting the Laccadives with the mainland by a regular steamer service;

(b) if so, when the steamer service will commence to operate; and

(c) the periods during which the steamer service will be available?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). No arrangements have yet been made; efforts to charter a suitable vessel for the service continue.

State Law Ministers' Conference

128. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri R. S. Lal:
Shri Easwara Iyer:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the details of schemes formulated at the recent State Law Ministers' Conference *for*

(i) the speedy disposal of cases;

(ii) clearing arrears of Court cases;

(iii) removing corruption in Courts; and

(iv) reducing expenditure on litigation?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Attention is invited to the summary of conclusions reached at the State Law Ministers' Conference held on the 18th and 19th September, 1957, which has been laid to-day on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 124.

परीक्षाओं को मान्यता देना

१२९. **श्री श्रीनारायण दास :**
श्री राधारमण :

क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री सभा-पटल पर एक ऐसा विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में संचालित साहित्यिक, व्यापारिक, वैज्ञानिक तथा कला सम्बन्धी किन-किन संस्थाओं की परीक्षाओं को मान्यता दे रखी है;

(ख) क्या ऐसी कोई परीक्षायें हैं जिनकी मान्यता के लिये प्रार्थना-पत्र अथवा ज्ञापन विचाराधीन हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन परीक्षाओं के नाम क्या हैं और कौन कौन सी संस्थायें उन का संचालन करती हैं;

(घ) क्या ऐसी कोई परीक्षायें हैं जो निजी रूप मे संचालित की जाती हैं और जिनको राज्य सरकार ने तो मान्यता दे रखी है किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मान्यता नही दी है; और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो वे कौन-कौन सी परीक्षायें हैं ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय मे राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Defence Employees

130. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many Defence employees opted for Pakistan at the time of Partition, provisionally and finally;

(b) how many of such employees have actually gone to Pakistan;

(c) how many of such employees again applied to the Government of India for their re-employment in the Defence Establishments as they did not go to Pakistan; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to reabsorb them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Personnel of the Armed Forces were not given the right of opting for either India or Pakistan. Only the non-Muslim personnel belonging to Pakistan and Muslim personnel belonging to the rest of India were given such option; such option was also final. Accurate figures of the number who opted for Pakistan cannot be collected, as the information will have to be collected from all the Record Offices, some of which have remained in Pakistan. The number of officers and men belonging to the three Services, who finally left for Pakistan, is however, approximately estimated to be a lakh and a half.

In the case of civilian employees, even a rough estimate of the number who opted for Pakistan or left for Pakistan cannot be made in the absence of records; in the case of civilian employees, however, the option exercised was treated provisional until confirmed later.

(c) and (d). A small number in the case of Defence employees changed their option at the final stage and desired to stay in India. Such persons were generally allowed to stay on in their previous employment after another verification of their character and antecedents wherever necessary. Accordingly no special steps to reabsorb such personnel were considered necessary.

Conference of Commonwealth Air Chiefs

131. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleaased to state:

(a) whether any report has been submitted by the representatives of India who attended the Conference of the Commonwealth Air Chiefs held in London in August, 1957 to the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the nature of the Report and decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

National Cadet Corps

132. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons trained by the National Cadet Corps in

various States in 1957 so far and the names of places where training camps were held;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the same by Government and whether Government propose to continue it under any definite scheme;

(c) whether it is proposed to expand the activities of the N.C.C.; and

(d) if so, the steps so far taken?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Two statements, one showing the strength of the NCC by States as on 31st October, 1957 and the other showing the places where annual training and Social Service camps are scheduled to be held during 1957-58 are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 45].

(b) and (c). The actual expenditure incurred on the NCC so far during 1957-58 is not readily available. The approximate expenditure estimated to be incurred during the current financial year on the existing units is given below:—

Centre	Rs. 2,37,62,741
States	Rs. 1,65,41,959
Total	Rs. 4,03,04,700

The National Cadet Corps is a permanent organisation. The expansion plans for the NCC movement have been included in the Second Five Year Plan.

(d) Under the Second Five Year Plan, it was proposed to expand the NCC by 30,000 Cadets per year. During 1956-57, the first year of the Plan, however, only an expansion of about 19,000 Cadets was achieved as the State Governments could not allot their share of the expenditure on the planned expansion. During the current year an expansion of 20,000 Cadets is expected.

Soldiers' Homes in Punjab

133. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the amount spent annually on the maintenance of Soldiers' Homes in Punjab State?

The Deputy Minister Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab

134. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Punjab State for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1956-57 and 1957-58 and the respective amounts spent during the period so far;

(b) whether the Punjab Government have recommended any housing scheme for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1957-58; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) During 1956-57, an amount of Rs. 2 94 lakhs was allotted to Punjab State for the construction of houses for Scheduled Castes. A sum of Rs. 3·372 lakhs has been allocated for the same purpose during 1957-58. There is no housing scheme for the Scheduled Tribes in the Second Five Year Plan of Punjab. The information about the amounts spent has been sought for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 46].

Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.

135. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any settlement has been arrived at by the Management by negotiations with the employees of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore; and

(b) what are the reasons of the delay in the settlement?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Several efforts have been made during the last few weeks at different levels to effect a settlement but on account of lack of agreement over some of the eighteen demands made by the Employees' Association a final settlement is not yet possible.

Domestic Fuel

136. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri R. C. Majhi:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the estimated annual requirement of domestic fuel for India;

(b) how much of it is met by coal in the form of coke;

(c) how the rest of the supply is met; and

(d) what steps have been taken to meet the whole requirements from low grade coal, sized non-coking coal and sized middlings from washeries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There is no reliable estimate of the annual requirements of domestic fuel which includes wood, charcoal, cowdung cakes, farm wastes, soft coke etc.

(b) About 1·67 million tons of soft coke per annum is now being manufactured and despatched for domestic consumption.

(c) The rest of the supply is met by firewood, charcoal, cowdung cakes, farm wastes, coal gas—in fact, any waste product that burns.

(d) The approved plans of the private sector provides for an additional one million tons of coking coal of lower grades being produced for the manufacture of soft coke, further, when coking coals are washed for metallurgical purposes, a large quantity of middlings will become available and these also may be utilised for the manufacture of soft coke depending on availability of transport and markets.

दिल्ली में स्कूलों की इमारतें

१३७. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तम्बुओं में चलने वाले कितने स्कूलों की इमारतें बन रही हैं;

(ख) १९५८-५९ में कितनी इमारतें बनेंगी; और

(ग) १९५७-५८ में इमारतें बनवाने पर कितना रुपया खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० कु० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) ४ ।

(ख) ३० ।

(ग) रु० ३५,८१,३०० ।

शैक्षणिक यात्रायें

१३८. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७ में अब तक दिल्ली क्षेत्र से स्कूलों के कितने बच्चे शैक्षणिक यात्राओं के लिये बाहर भेजे गये;

(ख) इन यात्राओं का आयोजन किस ने किया था; और

(ग) क्या इस काम के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन की ओर से भी कुछ अनुदान दिया गया था ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) ३६४ ।

(ख) इसे शिक्षा निदेशक, दिल्ली, तथा दिल्ली राज्य अध्यापक संघ ने संयुक्त रूप से आयोजित किया है ।

(ग) रु० १३,८०१ ।

गवर्नमेन्ट माडल स्कूल, दिल्ली

१३९. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** क्या **शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा** मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १०१० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट माडल स्कूल दिल्ली में अधिक फीस लेने के क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : फीस अधिक लेने का कारण यह है कि इस स्कूल मे कुछ विशेष प्रकार के ऐसे पाठ्यक्रम तथा सुविधाये उपलब्ध है, जो अन्य स्कूलो मे नही है । फिर भी दूसरे स्कूलो मे ली जाने वाली फीस की दरो के अनुसार इस स्कूल की फीस को भी कम करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Hindi Literature in N.E.S.

140. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the National Extension Service Blocks in Uttar Pradesh the literature prepared in Hindi for the villagers was not understood by them; and

(b) if so, the steps, if any, taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Monuments in Assam

141. Shri Amjad Ali: Will **the** Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 850 on the 13th August, 1957 and state the sum of money allotted to each of the monuments of National importance in Assam with their names?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 47].

Export of Coal

142. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal exported till the end of October, 1957 during the calendar year; and

(b) how it compares with the exports in 1956; and

(c) the amount realised therefrom?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Exports of coal/coke to all foreign countries including Pakistan during January to October in 1956 and 1957 were as follows:—

January to October

Quantity in tons

1956	1,419,330	
1957	1,504,375	(Approximate)

Total exports in 1956 were 1,728,508 tons.

(c) Exports are made through the normal trade channel and the exporters are free to negotiate the F.O.B. price with the foreign buyers subject only to the condition that the statutory pit head prices fixed by Government are maintained. Prices of coal/coke differ from grade to grade and no statistics regarding grade-wise or size-wise break down of the quantity exported are compiled.

In the circumstances, it is not possible to work out the value of exports to any degree of reliability.

Insurance Policies

143. Shri R. S. Lal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of policies issued, sums assured and the number of policies lapsed since the nationalisation of insurance business; and

(b) the ratio of lapsed policies in previous years and the present year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The total number of policies issued, sums assured and the number of policies lapsed since the nationalisation of insurance business are as under:

Period	No. of Policies	Sums Assured in crores of rupees	No. of Policies lapsed
1-9-56 to 31-12-1956	1,47,069	54 77	The information is not available.
1-1-57 to 28-10-1957	4,96,756	177.19	
TOTAL	6,43,825	231 96	

(b) The ratio of lapses during the years 1953, 1954 and 1955 were 8·9%, 8·5% and 9·0%, respectively. Information for the subsequent period will be available only after the accounts of the Corporation for its first year, (from 1-9-1956 to 31-12-1957) are ready.

फालतू शिविर क्षेत्र

१४४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री ७ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९३७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जिन शिविर क्षेत्रों को फालतू घोषित किया गया था, उनमें से प्रत्येक के उत्सर्जन के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : ७ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९३७ के उत्तर में उल्लिखित उत्तर प्रदेश के १२७ शिविर क्षेत्रों की वर्तमान स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

(क) जो तब से अब तक बिक चुके हैं	८०
(ख) जिन्हें प्रतिरक्षा आवश्यकताओं से फालतू न होने के कारण तब से अब तक सूची से हटा लिया गया है	२१
(ग) जिन का नीलाम और पुनर्नीलाम किया गया परन्तु जिन के लिये भूमि के उपाजाऊ न होने के कारण, उचित बोली प्राप्त नहीं हुई	२
(घ) जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अपने उपभोग के लिये अथवा उन के द्वारा समर्थित संस्थाओं के उपभोग के लिये चाहियें	१८
(ङ) जिनका निबटारा होने वाला है	४६
	१२७

एक विवरण जिसमें (घ) और (ङ) में दिये गये शिविर क्षेत्रों के नाम दिये गये हैं, सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट I, अनुबन्ध सं० ४८]

Negotiating Machinery

145. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiating machinery is functioning in Air Force and Naval Dockyards;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether duly elected works committees have started functioning?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No.

(b) Re. *Naval Dockyard*: The question which Trade Union is to represent the workers at the lowest level is to be determined by the Negotiating Machinery at the top level, in accordance with the constitution of the Negotiating Machinery. This question has not been discussed so far.

Re *Air Force*: The entire problem has to be examined carefully and is under consideration of the Government.

(c) A duly elected Works Committee is functioning in the Naval Dockyard, Bombay. Works Committees are not yet functioning in any of the Air Force installations.

Grants-in-aid to States

146. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to the various State Governments by way of grants-in-aid, during the First Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether money granted has been fully utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the information available in Annexure VII pages 278 to 281 of the printed Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government for 1957-58, which is in respect of all the States together. The details State-wise and information regarding part (b) of the question is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कर्मचारियों को प्रतिकरात्मक भत्ता

१४७. { श्री नेक राम नेगी :
श्री पदम देव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की ठेउंग तथा कुमारसेन सब-तहसीलों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वेतन का ३३ प्रतिशत भाग प्रतिकरात्मक भत्ते के रूप में नहीं दिया जाता, जब कि इसी तरह महासु जिले के शिमला, कसुमपटी और मशोबरा तथा अन्य स्थानों, जैसे कोटगढ, कोटखाई, बुशहर और जुबल के भागों में वह भत्ता दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस विभेद के कब तक दूर हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सरकार यह नहीं समझती कि ठेउंग और कुमारसेन सब-तहसीलों की परिस्थितियों की तुलना शिमला तथा उन अन्य स्थानों से की जा सकती है जहां प्रतिकरात्मक भत्ता मंजूर किया गया है ।

Merit Scholarships

148. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any competitive examination was held in Madras State in the month of September for the award of Central Government Merit Scholarships in public schools;

(b) how many students appeared for this examination and how many of them were found eligible for the scholarships; and

(c) what is the age group prescribed for the award of this scholarship?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 101 candidates appeared of whom 41 qualified for being called for the interview held by the Central Selection Committee. The number of candidates finally selected for award of scholarships will be known only after the interviews have been completed in all the Centres in India.

(c) 5 to 12 years.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण

१४९. **श्री नेक राम नेगी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री हिमाचल प्रदेश में आदिम जाति क्षेत्र के विकास के बारे मे १२ सितम्बर, १९५७ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६०२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ८.१५ लाख रुपये की धन-राशि किन-किन मदों पर खर्च की जायेगी और प्रत्येक मद पर कितनी-कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या इसमें से कुछ धन-राशि डोडराक्वार (तहसील रोहड़ू) के विकास के लिये भी नियत की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि नियत की गई है और वह किन-किन मदों पर खर्च की जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती अल्वा) : (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट I, अनुबन्ध सं० ४९]

(ख) तथा (ग). डोडराक्वार के विकास के लिये कोई रकम विशेष रूप से निर्धारित नही की गई है । फिर भी, डोडराक्वार में एक पुल बनाने के लिये ५००० रुपये की रकम मंजूर की गई है ।

Andaman Islands

150. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the allocation and performance figures of the number of families settled so far from various States since 1953 under the Development and Colonisation Scheme of the Andaman Islands?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 50.]

Development of Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands

151. Shri Abdul Salam: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state what steps have been taken to develop education, health and cottage industries in the Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): A statement showing the schemes in this regard which have been approved recently, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 51.]

Seaman Moses

152. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that leading Seaman Moses of I.N.S. Garuda died of hydrophobia on the 11th September, 1957 at Cochin; and

(b) if so, whether it was due to lack of proper medical aid?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

J.C.Os. in Ordnance Factories

153. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of J.C.Os. promoted as Commissioned Officers in the Ordnance Factories since May, 1957; and

(b) the number of retired Commissioned Officers re-employed in the Ordnance Factories since May, 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Nil.
(b) Nil.

Coal

154. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the output of coal is falling monthly?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The production of coal is subject to seasonal variations but on the whole it is increasing as compared with 1956. A comparative statement showing monthwise production of coal during the years 1957 and 1956 is given below:—

STATEMENT

	1957	1956
January	3,627,151	3,206,243
Fabruary	3,518,681	3,357,546
March	3,652,777	3,361,867
April	3,726,106	3,223,494
May	3,794,092	3,316,272
June	3,330,400	3,193,660
July	3,296,150	3,164,853
August	3,375,701	3,307,647
September	3,679,348	3,123,341

Service Rules for Employees of Tripura

155. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any separate service Rules for the employees of the Administration of Tripura, and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to frame them in the near future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) The employees under the Union Territory of Tripura are governed by the Central Rules relating to classification and control. Their promotions and recruitment are regulated by the general principles laid down by the Government of India. The question of framing separate rules for such employees has, therefore, not arisen

Housing of Government Employees in Tripura

156. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees of the Divisional Headquarters of Tripura face great difficulties for boarding and lodging;

(b) whether these employees have requested Government for construction of barracks for their accommodation; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to build such barracks particularly for the clerical staff of the Divisional Headquarters of Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No complaint to this effect has been received from Government employees

(b) No specific request in writing has been received.

(c) Accommodation exists already for a part of the staff. Steps to provide more accommodation are being taken

Smuggling in Manipur

157. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of goods smuggled out of Manipur into Burma and smuggled into Manipur from Burma and seized by the Land Customs Department from 1st January, 1957 upto date; and

(b) the separate figures of each?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b) During the period from 1st January, 1957 to the 30th September, 1957 the Land Customs Department have seized goods valued at Rs. 2,107/- attempted to be smuggled from Manipur into Burma and goods valued at Rs. 54,273/- smuggled from Burma into Manipur The total value of the goods so seized comes to Rs. 56,380/-.

Tuition Facilities for Scheduled Caste Students

158. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Scheduled Caste students in Manipur have availed of the free tuition facilities up till now;

(b) whether there are any aided or private schools in the villages mostly inhabited by Scheduled Castes communities providing these facilities; and

(c) if so, the names of these institutions or schools?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Nilapadma Aided M.E. School, Sekmai.

School Teachers in Manipur

159. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether primary school teachers in Manipur transferred to distant places in the hills and the valley are given residential quarters; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Primary school teachers are treated in the same manner as other classes of Government servants, who are not provided with quarters, but in the case of women teachers of rural areas the question of providing rent free accommodation is being considered.

Accommodation for Tribal Employees at Manipur

160. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1384 on the 9th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no house allowance is given to tribal employees of the Manipur Administration at Imphal when they hire their own houses in the town; and

(b) whether the Manipur Administration has made any provision to construct more residential quarters at Imphal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) It is difficult to provide Government accommodation to all Government servants, tribal or others. The employees of the Manipur Administration are however, provided with Government residential accommodation to the extent available.

Reserve Bank of India Branch at Nagpur

161. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the banking department of the recently opened branch of the Reserve Bank in Nagpur, is being shifted from Nagpur now; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Legislative Councils

162. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state the approximate extra expenditure likely to be incurred yearly as a result of the recent expansion of the state Legislative Councils?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): According to the estimates

received from the seven State Governments concerned, the approximate extra expenditure is Rs. 4,78,000 per year.

Asbestos in Andhra Pradesh

163. Shri Balarama Krishnaiah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report on the investigation for asbestos in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken on the report?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the report is contained in the Geological Survey of India's Bulletin No. 5 entitled "Asbestos and Barytes in Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah District" and is available in the Library of the House.

(b) The Pulivendla taluk mines have been leased out to a private company, whose working is periodically inspected by the Indian Bureau of Mines. The report calls for no further action on the part of Government.

दिल्ली में खुदाई

१६४. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या **शिक्षा और गवेषणा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २४ सितम्बर से १३ अक्तूबर, १९५७ तक दिल्ली में पृथ्वीराज द्वारा निर्मित विजय मंडल के निकट कोई खुदाई की गई थी ;

(ख) यह खुदाई किस जानकारी अथवा तथ्यों के आधार पर की गई थी ;

(ग) खुदाई के क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(घ) इस पर कितना रुपया व्यय हुआ ?

शिक्षा और गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) खुदाई का ऐसा कोई काम संघ पुरातत्व विभाग ने आरम्भ नहीं किया था ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Book Industry Council

165. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been received from the Book Industry Council of South India; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A memorandum from the Council addressed to the Director General, Unesco was received for onward transmission.

(b) The Council was advised to contact the National Book Trust in the matter.

National Coal Development Corporation

166. Shri Bimal Ghose: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received complaints regarding difficulties experienced by collieries consequent on the shifting of the offices of the National Coal Development Corporation from Calcutta to Ranchi; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Accumulated Stock of Coal

167. Shri Bimal Ghose: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the accumulated stocks at collieries in West Bengal and Bihar in the

private and public sectors as at the end of January, March, June and August, 1957; and

(b) the reasons for increase in stocks, if any, and for disparity, if any, in stocks held by the private and the public sectors?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A statement showing the stocks at the end of each month, for the months January to August 1957 both in respect of the public sector and private sector is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 52.]

(b) The transport position in the first half of every year is difficult compared to the second half when it is somewhat easier. The stocks of coal in collieries, therefore, show a tendency to increase in the first half of each year and are cleared only in the latter half. In 1957 the transport position deteriorated especially in the months of May and June due to the flu epidemic among the railway staff. The position has shown an improvement from July and it is expected that the stocks in the collieries will be reduced in the latter half of 1957.

As regards the comparatively less stocks in the state collieries, this is because state collieries supply coal to railways and other Government projects which have a high priority for allotment of wagons.

Life Insurance Corporation

168. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Divisional Offices of Life Insurance Corporation in India with their locations;

(b) when the office at Nasik was shifted;

(c) reasons therefor;

(d) what was the number of staff at Nasik; and

(e) the amount spent on the staff for their move to the other place?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Mica

169. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Mica is available near Vinchur in Nasik district;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to have geological survey of the site; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, when received.

Foreign Loans and Grants

170. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the estimated amount of loans and grants that are likely to be received from foreign countries and International Organisations respectively during the year 1957-58 separately?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Discussions with foreign Governments and other authorities concerned have not yet been concluded and it is hence premature to estimate the amount of loans that may be received in 1957-58.

Scientists

171. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientists who were given partial financial assistance for studies abroad during the year 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the amount sanctioned on loan basis to students studying abroad during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 53.]

Coal Deposits in Kangra

172. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kangra Hills in Punjab State are rich in coal deposits;

(b) if so, the extent of their potentiality;

(c) whether coal mines in the Kangra Hills have been exploited; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). According to Government's information some lignite is undoubtedly found in these hills. But it is not sufficiently rich in quality to be exploitable commercially.

West German Scholarships

173. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms of scholarships offered by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to Indian Students for technical training there have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the number of students selected; and

(c) the number of applications received for these scholarships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 18 so far.

(c) 146.

Public Limited Companies

174. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public limited companies in India at present; and

(b) the total share capital of these companies and their assets?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Total number and paid-up capital of public limited companies registered in India and at work as on 30th June, 1957 were 9,518 and Rs. 7,24 crores respectively.

Information relating to the total assets of all the public limited companies cannot be furnished as its collection will entail considerable time and labour. But according to the Reserve Bank of India, net total assets of 750 of the public limited companies which account for nearly two-thirds of the total paid-up capital of all the public limited companies at work amounted to Rs. 11,91 crores in 1955.

Tobacco Cultivation

175. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land in the District of Ferozepur in the Punjab brought under tobacco cultivation during 1956-57; and

(b) the total amount realised there from excise duty on tobacco during the same year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 96 Acres.

(b) Rs. 2,19,951.

Foreign Defence Personnel

176. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number and ranks of the foreign Defence personnel who visited

India during the year 1956 and during 1957 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): 16 officers of the armed forces of foreign countries have visited India as members of delegations or on other official duties during 1956, and 27 officers and 1 other rank during 1957. Of the 43 officers, 10 were General Officers or of equivalent ranks in the Navy and the Air Force and the remainder were Colonels or below.

Drilling for Oil in Bombay

177. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 212 on the 24th May, 1957 and state whether any progress has been made since then with regard to drilling in selected places near Bombay (Kaira District) for finding oil?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): At present only one site, 5 miles north-west of Cambay has been selected for drilling. Preparations for carrying out drilling are in progress. Drilling rig procured from the U.S.S.R. Government is being transported to the site. The foundation work for the drilling rig and the construction of tube well for water supply are in progress.

12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Statement by the Minister of Rehabilitation at Rehabilitation Ministers' Conference

Mr. Speaker: There is an adjournment motion tabled by Shri Bimal Ghose and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty regarding the statement made by the Minister of Rehabilitation at the Rehabilitation Ministers' Conference in Darjeeling in connection with the rehabilitation of future migrants from East Pakistan. I have put it down for this day. The hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have not been able to understand how this question has become one for adjournment.

Mr. Speaker: I only wanted to hear him, whether he would like to make a statement on this matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Minister for Rehabilitation in the course of a conference in Darjeeling made certain suggestions for the consideration of that conference and later. The first point is that no decisions were arrived at at all. It is an idea thrown out for consideration and it will no doubt be considered not only there, but by the Central Government and by this Parliament too possibly.

Secondly, I am not aware of the fact, as stated in these motions for adjournment and I believe in a question too, that this Government or in fact any national leaders have undertaken to support all the minorities that live in Pakistan for future ages indefinitely. It is an impossible position. In fact, it just cannot be done. Even passing of a resolution or Act of Parliament does not produce results; it cannot be done.

May I say, there is no question, of course, of people being stopped from coming and going. They are welcome; they are welcome to migrate even to India. But the question was whether we should give a continuing guarantee that whoever comes from East Pakistan for whatever period in future will be the responsibility of the Government of Bengal or the Government of India. We have never done that. I do not see how any Government can do that. We have, as is well known, received in East Bengal, i.e. in the eastern section only, 4,200,000 refugees and it has been a tremendous task to settle them. Some have been settled and some, as hon. Members know, are very far from being settled or rehabilitated. In Bengal itself or in Tripura or in Assam, there is practically no room left. You have to go to other places. Therefore, for us to give vague promises for the future that we shall take everybody of the 9 million

remaining people of the minorities in East Bengal seems to be rather a large order to make, a large assumption. As I said, this was an idea thrown out for consideration. If this House wishes to discuss it, we shall discuss it in this House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May I seek one clarification? As far as my adjournment motion was concerned, I have not raised the question of the Government of India giving protection to the national minorities in our State. The hon. Prime Minister has said no decisions were taken at the Darjeeling conference. As far as we know, and the papers have flashed it, I think four or five decisions were taken. Whether they are final or not, I do not know.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not said that no decisions were taken. I said, no decisions were taken on this subject of the adjournment motion. Other decisions might have been taken which have no relation to this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Our point is, already the migration numbers have come down. What was the necessity without consulting the Parliament—I do not know whether he consulted the Cabinet—to raise an issue whether we are going for all time to come to give rehabilitation benefit or not in a situation in which it was absolutely unnecessary to raise it at all, and in a situation when the Kashmir question as well as the question of joint electorates and separate electorates have raised very serious doubts and fears in the minds of the minorities? If we read the statement made by the Prime Minister in this House when he placed on the Table of the House the Liaquat Ali-Nehru Pact, at that very moment, he said very clearly that so far as the refugees are concerned, the Government of India has undertaken unlimited responsibility for their welfare. Earlier also, once before, the Minister for Rehabilitation stated that after a particular date no further migrants would be allowed and immediately there was a huge influx. That is why we feel so perturbed about the fact that the Minister should go and take certain decisions which may not be of a firm character, but which raise serious doubts in the minds of minorities elsewhere.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): May I add a few words, because I was rather surprised and a little pained by the statement made by the Prime Minister? I was surprised because he said that no final decision has been taken. We know that. But a responsible Central Minister has thrown out a suggestion and it is at that time that we must consider this, because if decisions are taken, then the matter becomes closed more or less. The responsible Central Minister has said that rehabilitation facilities would be withdrawn and since this has been published, this is the time....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Withdrawn from whom?

Shri Bimal Ghose: Withdrawn from future migrants.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can anything be withdrawn in the future when it is not given?

Shri Bimal Ghose: I am coming to that. I was surprised at the argument made by the Prime Minister for not admitting the adjournment motion. Coming to the question as to whether an assurance has been given by the Prime Minister, by this country, in regard to future migrants from East Pakistan, I am a little pained. I know that no assurance has been given to every single individual of the minority community in East Pakistan. But I should like to remind the hon. Prime Minister that responsible leaders in this country have stated that we would regard ourselves as trustees of the members of the minority community who were in Pakistan; and, because of the conditions for which they were not responsible and because they agreed to the division of the country and we got our independence, we have contracted a debt of honour. Should we now go back and say that, if they are forced to come away for

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

conditions for which they are not responsible, this Government will not take any responsibility for their condition? The question of rehabilitation benefit is an entirely different thing. Refugees have come over and Government have to discharge the debt of honour, taking upon themselves the responsibility. In future, if migrants come over, does the hon. Prime Minister feel that they should be vagrants here, that they should die and the Government will just look upon the situation? The difference he wants to make is really a very thin one and will not bear scrutiny, that he will permit people to come over, not give them any assistance and let they die on the streets.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not merely surprised to listen to the eloquence of the hon. Member opposite. If I may use a stronger word, I am astounded at the irrelevance of what the hon Member has said. Here is a Member of the Government suggesting for the consideration of the Conference of Rehabilitation Ministers that we have to think in terms of the future; there is no good being vague about it and asking them to think about it and asking us to think about it. And, I am told, "Oh! He has no business to do it" and an adjournment motion is brought because he has ventured to ask the people to think about a problem in a particular way

I do submit this is beyond any logic or reason or rules or anything else that I can think of. Not only was he right, but I propose to refer to this matter again and again for people to think about it It is an important matter and I do not see why we should feel shy about it Whatever we may decide or Parliament may decide, here is a question and we must not whisper about it, we must not talk about it! It is a most vital question which should not only be talked about but shouted about as to what the future is going to be.

Therefore, to say that there should be an adjournment motion, I submit, is out of the question. It is all beyond reasonable provocation to put forward this thing.

The second question is which the hon. Member, Shri Bimal Ghose, has raised about people starving, in eloquent and defamatory language. I really cannot understand this. An hon. Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty read something I said in 1950—that it is the Centre's responsibility What? Of course, all those people who have come over here; not all the minorities of Pakistan are to be settled by us in future days for ever. It is impossible for any country to undertake that. And it is unfair to those minorities and it is unfair to India for they will never settle down anywhere

The 1950 Agreement took place, if the House will remember, in order to facilitate the return of the refugees because, early in 1950, owing to a scare, large numbers of people had come from Eastern Pakistan to India and large numbers of people had gone to Pakistan from India, both sides. Owing to scare, large numbers of people had gone to Western Pakistan even from UP, Rajasthan, etc; some from West Bengal too. Now, because of this scare we met and the major thing we decided was that these people should go back, the migrants should return. In fact, several hundred thousand migrants returned because of the assurance given about fair treatment etc etc That was the main thing decided.

At that time I stated that for the people who remained here—it was an assurance to the Bengal Government—we are prepared to take the responsibility because the burden is too heavy We had taken it up and in fact we have spent vast sums of money.

But the point to be considered is—and I say so—from the point of view of those minorities themselves. We are interested in them; nobody denies

that. But, are we to say—because what the hon. Member said may ultimately come to that—that we take an indefinite, unlimited responsibility, not in terms of years, for the people who had gone that we shall look after them? Anyhow, I don't wish to enter into this argument. But I do protest against the context in which Mr. Bimal Ghose raised this matter and the speech he has made, for really they may tend to make matters worse.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I submit..

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be an end to this discussion. This adjournment motion is ill-conceived. I never wanted this adjournment motion to be raised here. But, as all were interested in the welfare of the refugees, and as the Government has been taking interest, I wanted to know from the hon. Minister the latest position regarding this matter to clear up any possible misunderstanding. It has been done. To say by way of an adjournment motion that the Government is not even competent to think in those terms and find out whether the present situation requires a change of policy, assuming that it is a change of policy,—to say that it ought to be done by this House etc. seems to me rather curious. I disallow this motion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we have an opportunity of discussing this?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say. The hon. Member knows how to move the House with respect to these matters. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: When the point is over, where is the point of order?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: While giving a ruling about the admissibility of an adjournment motion, we hope you won't express any opinion about whether the adjournment motion is right or wrong. You might leave it to us—both sides of the House. It is better for you to say that this motion is not admissible under the rules. When you use the word "curious" or "ill-conceived" it gets quite a different colour.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is the hon. Member trying to advise you as to how you should conduct your high office?

Mr. Speaker: So far as the word "ill-conceived" is concerned, there is nothing wrong in saying that a motion is ill-conceived. There may be something else which is conceived properly.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, a copy of the Notification No. SRO 3252, dated the 12th October, 1957, making certain amendments to the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Rules, 1953 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-327/57.]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

(1) Supplementary Statement No. III—Second Session, 1957 of Second Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 54].

(2) Supplementary Statement No. IV—First Session, 1957 of Second Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 55].

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

(3) Supplementary Statement No. VI—Fifteenth Session, 1957 of First Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 56].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to lay on the Table, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, a copy of the annual Report of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for the academic year 1956-57 (up to 31st July, 1957). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-331/57].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications under section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948:—

(1) SRO 2911, dated the 14th September, 1957, making certain amendments to the Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 1955

(2) SRO No. 2984, dated the 21st September, 1957, making certain amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956.

(3) SRO No. 3233, dated the 12th October, 1957, making certain amendments to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949.

(4) SRO No. 3234, dated the 12th October, 1957, making certain amendments to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949.

(5) SRO No. 3346, dated the 19th October, 1957, making certain amendment to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-332/57].

REPORTS OF TARIFF COMMISSION

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following papers:

(1) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Titanium Dioxide industry.

(2) Government Resolution No. 8(1) (TR)/57, dated the 28th September, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-333/57.]

(3) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Plywood and Teachests Industry.

(4) Government Resolution No. 28(1) TP/57, dated the 30th September, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-334/57].

(5) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Diesel Fuel Injection Equipment Industry.

(6) Government Resolution No. 21(5) TP/57, dated the 25th October, 1957.

(7) Government Notification No. 21(5) TP/57 dated the 25th October, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-335/57].

(8) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Sheet Glass Industry.

(9) Government Resolution No. 14(1) TR/57, dated the 1st November, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-336/57].

(10) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Machine Screw Industry.

(11) Government Resolution No. 18(1) (TP)/57, dated the 25th October, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-337/57]

(12) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Oil Pressure Lamps Industry.

(13) Government Resolution No. 46(1) TR/57, dated the 1st November, 1957.

(14) Government Notification No. 7(3) TR/57, dated the 29th October, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-338/57]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTH REPORT

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TRAIN COLLISION AT KOSMA

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Train collision at Kosma Railway Station on the 8th November, 1957."

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): At about 16.00 hours on 8th November 1957, while No. 1 SF Passenger train *ex* Shikohabad to Farukhabad was standing on loop line at Kosma station on Shikohabad-Farukhabad Broad Gauge single line section of the Northern Railway, No. 2 TF Passenger train from Farukhabad entered the same line resulting in a head-on collision, as a result of which the rear pair of wheels of the tender of the engine of 2 TF Passenger and one pair of wheels of the third class bogie, second from the engine, derailed. Four passengers, including one railway employee, received serious injuries and 31 passengers simple injuries.

First Aid was rendered to the injured by the Guard of the train and a special train with two railway doctors and medical equipment was rushed from Shikohabad station at 16 50 hours reaching Kosma at 17.50 hours. A relief train with railway doctors and officers left Tundla at 16 37 hours arriving Kosma at 18.57 hours. Three of the seriously injured persons were sent to the Civil Hospital at Mainpuri and the seriously injured railway employee was sent to the Railway Hospital, Tundla. The passengers who received simple injuries were attended to by the Railway Doctors and sent to Mainpuri and Shikohabad by special trains. The injured persons who were admitted to the hospitals are reported to be progressing well

The Government Inspector or Railways is holding an enquiry from 12th November 1957.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I should like to give some general indication about the legislative measures to be brought forward before the Lok Sabha during this session.

An ordinance relating to the Reserve Bank of India was promulgated on the 31st October. This will be placed before this House in the shape of a Bill.

It is proposed to bring forward a Bill to form a separate administrative unit consisting of the present Naga Hills District and the Tuensang Division of the NEFA.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

The Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill, the Delhi Development Bill and the Navy Bill, as reported by Joint Committees, will be taken into consideration during the session. There are a number of other pending Bills which will be placed before the House.

Among the new Bills which it is hoped to be introduced will be the Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill, 1957.

As has been the previous practice, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs will indicate at the end of each week the business to be taken up during the following week.

This session of the Lok Sabha is going to be a short one It is hoped, however, to have discussions on Planning and Foreign Affairs. There may also be a debate on the Food situation as well as on the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1955 and 1956.

Mr. Speaker: I feel that in the future also, at the beginning of each session, if it is possible, the Leader of the House may make a statement about the business that might possibly be taken up during the session

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): That is what he has done

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I take it that you approve of what I have done just now?

Mr Speaker: Yes

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1457

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): In reply to a supplementary question to Starred Question No 1457, whether Rs 5 lakhs have been advanced to a firm or to a person who is sufficiently solvent for Rs 5 lakhs, I had answered in the affirmative The correct position is that no loan has been advanced by Government to any party for purposes of trade in Nicobar Islands.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE ON HIS VISIT ABROAD

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement on my visit to the United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom and West Germany [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 57]

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Will this be circulated to us?

Mr. Speaker: I shall get it circulated.

Shri T K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore) Not all statements laid on the Table of the House are available to Members in the Library because only a few copies are made available and we have often found that extra copies could not be had

Mr. Speaker: I shall keep sufficient number of copies in the Library if the statement is not a very long one

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): May I request, Sir, that you may allow us to have a discussion on the statement, because already notice of two or three motions has been given under Rule 193? May I, therefore, request whether on the basis of the statement that has already been made a discussion will be allowed?

Mr. Speaker: When a proper motion is made

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch Castes): Because it is a very important document, we would like to have copies of it

Mr. Speaker: I shall try. All that I said was that if it is a bulky document....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a small one

Mr. Speaker: Then copies will be circulated to hon Members.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934"

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I desire to speak on this motion.

May I point out that the Chair ruled in the past that no Minister shall move for leave for introduction of a Bill unless copies of it are with Members two days ahead We received copy of this Bill this morning only. In this particular case the Bill is not a bulky one, but may I request, what has been repeatedly urged, that the Ministers may be requested to observe the ruling of the Chair?

Mr. Speaker: I have waived notice. Therefore he has observed and all have observed the ruling of the Chair. In particular cases it is open to the Chair to waive notice. This is a very small matter, and therefore I waived notice.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I introduce the Bill

STATEMENT *RE*: RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ORDINANCE

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957, as required under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Statement

Section 33(2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act provided that the amount of gold coin or gold bullion and the amount of foreign securities held in the Issue Department of the Bank should not at any time be less than Rs. 115 crores and Rs. 400 crores respectively in value Section 37 of the Act however empowered the Reserve Bank to reduce the assets held in the form of foreign securities to amounts not less than Rs 300 crores in value for periods not exceeding 6 months in the first instance, which could be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding 3 months at a time but only with the prior sanction of the Central Government on each occasion.

2 India's balance of payments position has been adverse for some time and the amount of foreign securities held by the Reserve Bank has been going down rapidly. In July this year, Government permitted the Bank to reduce the foreign security holdings in its Issue Department to a level not below Rs. 300 crores.

3 The amount of foreign securities held by the Reserve Bank went on declining further, and on the 25th October, 1957 the aggregate amount of foreign securities held in the Issue Department was only slightly above the permissible minimum of Rs. 300 crores. As the average rate of decline in foreign securities over the last 3 months had been of the order of Rs. 8 crores per week, action had to be taken immediately to make suitable provisions for relaxation of reserve requirements and as the Parliament was not in session, it became necessary to promulgate an Ordinance.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2 dated 13-11-57 pp. 849-50.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TENTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Tenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th November 1957."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Tenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th November 1957."

The motion was adopted.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B. R. Bhagat on the 11th November 1957:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on Monday last, while replying to the points made during the discussion I covered some of the major points. There are some specific points that had been made by some hon. Members which have been left over and I propose to deal with them briefly.

12.26 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

The hon. Member Shri B. C. Ghose asked whether Government have made any estimate of the payments that will become due in the next few years as a result of the scheme of deferred payments. It is a very pertinent point and I think any Government worth the salt would certainly keep that point in view. He raised the issue as to whether provision has been made for enough foreign exchange to be made available for such repayment. I would only say at this stage that Government are seized of this problem and that is why foreign exchange control and foreign exchange budgeting has been completely centralised since the second half of 1956. Government today are keeping a stricter watch on the various proposals involving foreign exchange expenditure and hope that as a result of the economy drive combined with the intensification of the export promotion drive and stricter control over imports, it would be possible for the full mobilisation of our foreign exchange resources. So, I can say with a certain amount of confidence that it should be possible to meet the foreign exchange requirements consequent on the scheme of deferred payments by 1959 or 1960.

He referred to another point, that under the scheme on a guarantee by the State Bank, or Scheduled or cooperative banks the Industrial Finance Corporation make a loan but bears no risk. On the other hand, another hon. Member, Shri Bharucha struck an opposite note. He said by trying to help new concerns which may not have tangible securities to offer, the I.F.C. is indulging in transactions of a speculative nature. I think both the hon. Members, those who think that the I.F.C. is indulging in speculative transactions and the hon. Member who said that the I.F.C. is not actually taking any risk have overstated the position.

Even today for new enterprises the I.F.C. is advancing loans, but because I.F.C. by its very nature is a banking Corporation it has to apply a stricter test to these new concerns. The House in the past has very clearly observed that it should be one of the objectives of the I.F.C. to chanel industrial finance to new industries or new enterprises and I think that

objective can be very well met if a guarantee by the State Bank or by the co-operative bank or by a scheduled bank is given and the I.F.C. makes the loan. So, both the fears and the objective are taken care of—the fears of indulging in speculative enterprises because the I.F.C. takes no risk, and the objective that the House wants the I.F.C. to fulfil. So, I think it is a very desirable innovation which will go a long way to meet the promotion and development of new enterprises in the country, and I think it should be acceptable to the House.

Another point, a rather important point, was made by Shri Bharucha regarding what he called the fluctuating risks.

As the position stands today the I.F.C. bears the risk of fluctuation in the foreign exchange or foreign currency, but due to deferred payment arrangements or due to the impact of industrialisation, the I.F.C. is chartering a course in which it will be undertaking more and more undertakings, financial activities, with impact on foreign exchange and so on that score it would not be proper to burden the I.F.C. with the risk involved in that. The point has been made that the industrial concerns are paying the money, and that it is the fault of the Government or the I.F.C. that they cannot provide the necessary foreign exchange, so why burden the industrial concerns with the additional risk? That is not a very valuable or strong argument. The beneficiaries will be the industrial enterprises out of such investment or deferred payment arrangements, and I think they would be in a better position to calculate the risk to secure or guarantee themselves against any possible risks or the economic feasibility of the projects. So, I think the arrangement that has been provided that the risk should be borne by the loanee party will not throw a heavy burden on the parties concerned.

I may point out that it will not be beyond the comprehension of the Government or of the economic institutions of the Government to think of or provide some ways of insurance against such risks. That has been done in other countries, that may be possible here, but I cannot with any amount of definiteness say at this stage because such arrangements have not been finalised or have not been thought out in all their concrete aspects, but I think the risk involved in the fluctuations of foreign currency may be taken care of.

There was a small point made by Shri Morarka. He said the I.F.C. should be given certain powers, that up to a certain amount it should guarantee such deferred payments without reference to the Government. I think in the matter of foreign exchange or deferred payment, it is better that it should be centralised at one place, and it would not be proper for the I.F.C. to make large-scale commitments in respect of such guarantees.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): What about small-scale?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The total quantitative large-scale commitment or even a part of that commitment should be left with the Government. I think it is worth while.

I have tried to meet most of the points, and I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(*Amendment of section 2*)

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

Page 1—

for lines 8 and 9, *substitute*:

"(hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), in clause (c)—

(i) after the words 'in mining' the words 'or in hotel

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

industry' shall be inserted; and

(ii) the following Explanation shall be added at the end, namely:—"

The amendment is quite clear. We want to secure that the hotel industry should come within the purview of the I.F.C. The Estimates Committee in their Thirty-Fourth Report have suggested that assistance should be given to the hotel industry in obtaining loans from financial institutions like the I.F.C., and as you know, the hotel industry is an earner of foreign exchange because it encourages tourist traffic. Therefore, it is necessary that the hotel industry should find its place in the activities of the I.F.C. The last portion of the amendment regarding "the following Explanation" etc., is merely a drafting change.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 1—

for lines 8 and 9, *substitute*:

"(hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in clause (c)—

(i) after the words 'in mining' the words 'or in hotel industry' shall be inserted; and

(ii) the following Explanation shall be added at the end, namely:—"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(*Amendment of section 17*)

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 17—

after "clause (b)" *insert* "and clause (d)"

(ii) Page 2, line 3

after "clause (b)", *insert* "and clause (d)"

As I have already detailed the reason for the amendment day before yesterday, I do not want to say anything more.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In the case of directors who are nominated by the Central Government, it would be possible to send somebody else, but under his scheme the directors are all elected, and it would not be possible every time to send notice and elect a new director.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The Reserve Bank has also directors whom you are bringing within the purview of this amendment. In the same way, the Life Insurance Corporation is also now a Government institution.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, not wholly. There are other shareholders.

Shri Bimal Ghose: How many?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is true, but technically we will have to hold elections. They are elected directors.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

(i) Page 1, line 17,—

after "clause (b)" *insert* "and clause (d)"

(ii) Page 2, line 3,—

after "clause (b)" *insert* "and clause (d)"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(*Amendment of section 22*)

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 9 and 10—

for "the Government, local authorities" *substitute* "any State Government or local authority"

The amendment seeks to clarify the point about the word "Government". A doubt has arisen as to whether this proposition would not conflict with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, because "Government" may mean both the State Government and the Central Government, and under the Reserve Bank of India Act the Central Government cannot deposit its cash balances with any party other than the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, with a verbal amendment. we want to clarify this point that it means only a State Government.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2, lines 9 and 10—

for "the Government, local authorities" *substitute* "any State Government or local authority"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(*Amendment of section 23*)

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): We are vesting this corporation with new powers to guarantee loans. Much has been said already against the working of the corporation. And yet we are vesting them with more powers to exercise so far as guaranteeing of loans and guaranteeing of deferred payment is concerned. These are very important powers which we are giving.

The relieving feature, however, is the proviso which reads:

"Provided that no such guarantee shall be given without the prior approval of the Central Government.".

But in this respect also I would like to caution Government that they should be very careful in this matter. For, in the past, while issuing import licences, they had done it in such a way that our foreign exchange position has been worsened thereby. And those licences were given to the private sector only, and much of the foreign exchange has been utilised only for consumer goods. So, I would request Government to be very careful in this respect.

Day before yesterday, one of the hon. Members who spoke—I do not know who it was—said that a large amount of loan had been given to firms against whom investigation was going on. Shri B. R. Bhagat did not reply to that question directly whether any loans had been given to firms against whom investigation was going on. I do not know which firms they are. I did not get the balance-sheets in time, nor did I hear the hon. Member who made that allegation.

An Hon. Member: It was Shri Morarka.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He did not make it seriously.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I do not know whether he made it seriously or not, but I was making a complaint that Shri B R. Bhagat had not replied to it.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): The hon. Member was speaking on the motion before the House. So, how is it that he was not speaking seriously?

Mr. Chairman: That is a matter of opinion.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Shri B R. Bhagat does not speak seriously. Therefore, he thinks that others also do not speak seriously.

I would like to say that even if the Member had not spoken seriously, Government should take this question very seriously. This is not a

[Shri Jhunjhunwala]

healthy practice. There has been a lot of talk of corruption and this and that regarding the private sector. I do not know whether those talks are correct or not. But when there is any investigation going on against any particular concern, it is not a very healthy practice that the corporation should grant loans, and that too, to a very great extent, to such a concern. This is what I would like to bring to the notice of Government, for, if Government and Government-sponsored bodies indulge in such a thing, then it is futile to talk of stopping corruption.

Regarding the guaranteeing of deferred payments, I would say, as I have said before, that Government should be very careful while giving approval in such cases. When the Bill was first introduced in this House, I had said that that was not a very healthy thing. It would amount to mortgaging the future resources of the country.

Moreover, the whole burden of it has been thrown only on the private sector. Besides, the disadvantages that will arise out of taking machinery and capital goods on a deferred payment basis would be that, firstly, they will have to pay high prices for the goods, and secondly, we shall not know whether the goods that we shall purchase will be up to the mark or not. These disadvantages should not have been placed only on the shoulder of the private sector. That is one view, and there is also other aspect.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is speaking on clause 8, I think.

Shri Jananjhunwala: No, I am speaking on clause 6.

Mr. Chairman: This question of loss of profit on such deferred payment owing to fluctuations arises only in relation to clause 8, not clause 6. Clause 6 deals only with guarantee.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Clause 6 would involve that also, because the very principle of allowing deferred payment will involve all those things. Therefore, while asking Government to take precautions in this respect, I just wanted to raise this point also.

Then, there will be very little amount of foreign exchange left for the public sector.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): May I point out that there is no quorum in the House?

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung . . . . . .

12.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I was saying that if too much amount by way of foreign exchange were utilised for the private sector, then very little will be left for the public sector, which it is our ambition to develop more and more.

The other day, while speaking in the course of the general discussion, my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said that while the big industries would be getting loans, so far as the smaller industries were concerned, there was no provision in this Bill whereby they could get loans. So far as the getting of loans is concerned, there are many State Finance Corporations, and they are giving loans for the smaller industries. So far as the deferred payment scheme is concerned, since this power for guaranteeing loans has been given only to the Industrial Finance Corporation, I do not know how the smaller industries will be able to take advantage of this deferred payment scheme.

I do not think any power has been given to the State Finance Corporations in this respect. If not, some provision should be made in this very Act, because I do not think that those

people who take loans below Rs. 10 lakhs will get the advantage of the deferred payment scheme for importing their capital goods. Therefore, some provision should be made either here or in the State Finance Corporation Act.

Then, as a matter of fact, we do not understand what is in the mind of Government regarding this scheme. To what extent do Government want to utilise this, and are Government very serious about it? The other day the hon. Minister, Shri Manubhai Shah, speaking in Delhi said that the first instalment would be in 1960

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): 1961.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: If the first instalment will be in 1961, I do not know how much of capital goods we shall get, how many foreign concerns will be prepared to give us capital goods on such long instalments. If there are to be such long instalments, what price will they charge? If we purchase on instalment basis, on deferred payment basis, very high prices are charged and the goods given are not of very good quality. I would like to know from Government as to what is actually in their mind, as to how much of foreign exchange in a year they want to guarantee.

With these words, I support it.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): I had no mind to speak, but just now my hon. friend, Shri Jhunjhunwala, spoke about deferred payment. I would like to divert to it a little, to make it more comprehensive in this respect. The Finance Corporation, when it was started, was floated entirely or mainly for the private sector. I am not paying a compliment when I say that soon after Partition, many industries would practically have gone into liquidation but for the Corporation. But for this Corporation, they could never have survived or at least could not have come into the position they have now achieved.

There are many instances which I can quote, but as far as deferred payment is concerned, I was in Europe this year—I was also there last year—and I found that many industrialists and bankers had one great difficulty about deferred payment. That was: what would be the rate of exchange at the time the deferred payment would be made? That could not be guaranteed by any private institutions or individuals; that had to be guaranteed by the Government, and I think the Government have done very wise in allowing the Finance Corporation to give this deferred payment guarantee. They have kept a proviso to the effect that the Government should be consulted, because the Corporation cannot guarantee such a deferred payment without reference to Government. Once reference is made to Government, they will know what will be the total liability at any given time. Unless such institutions have the power to do so, I think the private sector will not find it easy to import capital goods under present conditions when Government have stated that without deferred payment, no machinery will be imported. There are certain classes for which they will allow it

I personally think that this is a very good clause and it will help not only the private sector but also the development of the Finance Corporation, because the Corporation's capital is also likely to be increased. For that reason, this is one of the very good provisions which Government have thought of and are providing everybody should be pleased, unless somebody is against the private sector, in which case I have nothing to say. In the latter case, the Finance Corporation should be liquidated, because what is the use of this Corporation if it is only for the public sector? The public sector does not need it. It is meant for the private sector, and when it is looking after the private sector, whatever the necessities of the times are should be provided for, and I think it is a very good provision which Government have proposed.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (Hissar): Objection was taken by one hon. Member when the general discussion was on, that Government were ill-advised in giving loan to a company against which they were conducting an inquiry, and this objection has been repeated now by my hon. friend, Shri Jhunjhunwala. The reply of the hon. Minister was quite clear on the point. He said that so far as these loans were concerned, they were given to concerns who were asking them for very essential purposes. I understood that he meant that a cement factory was going to be helped. That was his defence, and a very good defence. After all, if Government want to have a Commission or Committee of Inquiry against any person, it does not follow that there will be only one conclusion. It may be that the concern against which the inquiry is started may be found to be above board. I do not know the name of the concern; I do not know who is involved, because neither the hon. Member nor the hon. Minister mentioned the name of the company. But taking it as it is, if there is an inquiry against any person or body, I should think that before it is concluded and a conclusion is arrived at, we must not suspect the *bona fides* of that concern, and Government are perfectly justified in giving loan to that company if it was for an essential purpose, especially when Government had not arrived at the conclusion that the concern had not behaved well.

As regards the very fundamental question whether Government should have taken upon themselves to provide guarantees for deferred payment, I should think it is a very wise provision and the House has practically accepted that. The House has accepted the Bill; this is the main provision in the Bill. The principle is accepted; otherwise, I should think there will be very few private concerns who will be able to take advantage of it. But I am rather apprehensive that those private concerns who will not have full capital with themselves might come off worse because, as I submitted at the general discussion stage, the amount of interest etc. will be extortionate. It is for them to decide whether they want to take advantage of it. If advantage is to be taken, I think the function of this Corporation is fundamentally to help the private sector.

Apart from that, I think many banks do this business. There is no harm if the Corporation is allowed to have that business. Government are, I think, well advised in adding this proviso to the jurisdiction or the objects for which this has been started.

At the same time, I must submit that I am very much afraid that many companies will come to grief at the end of the period of four years. The amount of interest against them will grow so high that many of them will have to be auctioned. This is my fear. If the Government by guaranteeing this can bring down the rate of interest so far as those companies are concerned, if negotiations are initiated towards that end then it will be all right. But my own fear is that private companies will come to grief.

Again, when we consider the provision about loss and profit and about fluctuations, I am forced to think that private companies should be very cautious in taking advantage of these provisions. So far as Government are concerned, they will be cautious. There is no doubt about it; Government need not be warned, because they have already a provision about approval of the Central Government being necessary, so that Government will be enabled to know how far they can go.

13 hrs.

I think the fears of the hon. Member who preceded me are not just. My hon. friend, Shri Jhunjhunwala is not justified in thinking that Government will land itself in difficulties after approval. Government will consider whether it is right to give approval in any particular case and how far the commitments have gone. Therefore, I think that this provision

of approval is also in the nature of a safeguard and there will not be any fears of the Government taking upon itself too many guarantees so that it may not be able to discharge its responsibilities.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I have said that the relieving factor is that the Government has taken upon itself....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is true that he said it is a relieving factor but the hon. Member also expressed a fear. I do not think there will be any difficulty. The provision that unless there is Government approval there cannot be a guarantee is itself a safeguard. There is absolutely no fear in my mind as regard Government. My only fear is that the private sector may not commit itself to an agreement which it may not be able to fulfil subsequently.

At the same time, today we do not know what will be the terms of the guarantee. We do not know how far the Government will go. As a matter of fact, this is only an enabling provision. The hon. Minister pointed out at the general discussion stage that they themselves do not know about the details of the matter. Why should we be fearful about details I think we would be well advised in accepting clause 6 and passing it.

Shri Damani (Jalore): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill is generally very appropriate and it is in conformity with the declared policy of Government to further the objects of the Five Year Plan. The best part of the Bill is that the Corporation will guarantee deferred payments to foreign countries wherefrom the goods are to be imported.

I think the other matter of lending to the operations of new industrial undertakings which has no adequate security to offer is definitely a measure which would prove beneficial to many projects. The principle is that it has to be guaranteed by the State Government, the Central Government or the Co-operative Societies or Banks. I think by Government standing guarantee the private sector will be able to develop industries which are in need of to cope with the Plan. Guaranteeing deferred payment by Corporation is a very wise measure and should be adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: With all respects to Shri Jhunjhunwala, I think, he either did not hear my speech properly or I could not convey the import of my reply. I listened in all seriousness the point mentioned by Shri Morarka and I answered it. I did not answer one point because I was not sure of facts. But I am advised to state that all the loans given to the concerns about whom both the hon. Members spoke on Monday and today were made before the Commission of Enquiry was appointed. I repeat what I said the other day.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I did not say anything against any particular concern; it was a general remark. I did not hear what the other hon. Member spoke but I made this remark on your speech.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The loans were guaranteed by Government. The Government went into the whole question in detail and thought that the loans were good.

I appreciate the difficulty of the hon. Member because the details have not been finalised and because it is merely an enabling provision. Unless the details of deferred payment arrangements are finalised, all the doubts that have arisen in the minds of the hon Member are valid. I can assure hon. Members that whatever doubts they have expressed or whatever suggestions they have made of the dangers to be avoided will be fully taken note of when the details are finalised.

I may also assure them that these deferred payments arrangements can only take place when the parties have been assured or have obtained licences which my colleague issues to them. There is no question of frittering away the resources and having any undue burden later on. This is just a mechanism. What concerns will

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

get licences or what course industrial development will follow is set out in the plan and will be guided by the industrial policy. This is only to facilitate further progress and to provide a mechanism.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is it not a fact that 8 per cent interest or more is being charged for these deferred payments?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I may assure the hon. Member that in sanctioning any deferred payment or making any guarantee we see all the terms of deferred payment, the terms of interest etc. One of the important criteria is that the particular industry will be able to pay it later on.

I have already answered the other day all the other points about deferred payment arrangements. I commend this clause as a very desirable one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8— (*Amendment of section 27*)

Shri Bimal Ghose: Sir, I have an amendment to clause 8 and I spoke on this point day before yesterday. I do not want to repeat all my arguments.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know if he refers to amendment No. 6 where he wants to retain the words 'or otherwise'. I have no strong objection to this. If the hon. Member presses his amendment I have no objection. It is for the House.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I beg to move:

Page 3—

(i) line 2—

for 'for the words "or otherwise"', *substitute*—

'after the words "International Bank for Reconstruction and Development."'

(ii) line 4,—

for "substituted"; *substitute* "inserted"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member does not want to support his amendment by any speech and the hon. Minister does not want to oppose it with any speech.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I gave all the reasons day before yesterday. I think it would be very helpful to have these words. I think the hon. Minister is also agreeable. So, it should be accepted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is now for the House.

I will now put the amendment of Shri Ghose to the vote.

The question is:

Page 3—

(i) line 2—

for 'for the words "or otherwise"', *substitute*—

'after the words "International Bank for Reconstruction and Development".'

(ii) line 4—

for "substituted"; *substitute* "*inserted*"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 to 14 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 14 were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have an amendment, No. 3, for the insertion of a new clause.

Under section 25 of the Act, the Corporation is empowered to appoint one or more Directors on the Board of Directors of the industry concerned for protecting the interests of the Corporation. Similarly, under section 30A the Corporation can appoint Directors in respect of industrial concerns whose management is taken over by the Corporation in case of default etc. Through this amendment we want to protect the directors so appointed if they have acted in good faith, from any action which is done by them in the discharge of their duties. With the rapid increase in the number of loans advanced by the IFC, generally the branch managers of the IFC were appointed as directors. It is possible to contemplate that even non-officials may be appointed because the number of concerns are too many and in order to enlist suitable men of repute and calculation, it is necessary that they should be indemnified against any legal actions by the parties concerned. So, this amendment is desirable and I commend it to the acceptance of the House.

I beg to move:

"Page 4—

after; line 13, *add*:

'Insertion of new section 38A.	15 After section 38 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
Protection of action taken by Directors appointed under section 25 and 30A.	38A. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any Director of an industrial concern appointed by the Corporation under section 25 or section 30A for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done by him as such Director'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 4—

after line 13, *add*:

'Insertion of new section 38A.	15. After section 38 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
Protection of action taken by Directors appointed under sections 25 and 30A.	38A No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any Director of an industrial concern appointed by the Corporation under section 25 or section 30A for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done by him as such Director'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 15 be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and *the Title were added to the Bill.*

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): Sir, I would have welcomed this Bill if we were passing through normal times. It so happens that inspite of the vigilance of the Ministry of Finance, during the last year, our foreign exchange resources were substantially depleted so that we found ourselves in a difficult position. In this state of affairs, if we begin to guarantee deferred payment in regard to private sector, a point may arise when the public sector may begin to suffer. My submission, therefore, is that we should concentrate on the

[Shri Mulchand Dube]

industrialisation of the country and we should be able to make big mechines so that they may make smaller machines. I am afraid that we may be landed in a position when we may not be able to find finances for the construction of big machines which are able to make small machines. The foreign exchange resources may be frittered away.

My submission, therefore, is that in dealing with this measure, the Finance Ministry should take special care to see that our foreign exchange reserves are not depleted to an extent that our industrialisation and the construction of big machines suffer.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have nothing more to add. This is an humble effort to save some foreign exchange. I have no dispute with him on the conservation of foreign exchange but I think it is not relevant to the subject now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) BILL

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of mines and the development of minerals under the control of the Union be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely: Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy, Shri Liladhar Kotoki, Shri Ghanashyamlal Oza, Shri P. C. Bose, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri H. C. Heda, Shri K. G. Wodeyar, Dr. N. C. Samantsinhar, Shri Hem Raj, Shri Jaswantraj Mehta, Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya, Shri Rup Narain, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, Shri Khushwaqt Rai, Shri Ignace Beck, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao Dige, Sardar Swaran Singh, and 10 Members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 9th December, 1957;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to the Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I rise on some points of order. My points of order are as follows.

First, in view of item 23 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule investing the State Legislature with residuary power for regulation of mines and mineral development, I want to know whether clause 14 of the Bill is not *ultra vires* in that it creates an artificial category of 'minor minerals' and unconstitutionally confines the legislative powers of the State Legislature to 'minor minerals' only.

Secondly, whether clause 17, delegating rule-making powers to the Government, in the matter of development of minerals is not *ultra vires* in that (a) the clause does not contain basic declaration of principles or policies on which development of minerals is to proceed; (b) it leaves

the policy also to be decided by the executive; and (c) it does not fix the legal principles which are to guide or control the delegated authority; and (d) it renders the legislative supremacy of this House over the executive absolutely titular.

Thirdly, whether clause 13 (2) (g) does not also suffer from the above infirmities and defects.

Fourthly, whether clause 15(2)(c), in delegating the authority to the executive to determine the principles and manner of compensation, does not violate article 31 of the Constitution and also in enacting such a clause whether this House does not delegate its legislative powers under article 31 in favour of the executive

Fifthly, whether clause 15 it not *ultra vires* in that it transgresses the provision of article 31 of the Constitution

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he putting questions whether they are not *ultra vires* of the Constitution? Who would answer? What is the position of the hon. Member himself? Is he in doubt or what?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: They are *ultra vires*. I am, therefore, putting it in that form so that you can give a ruling.

Sixthly, whether clause 31 preventing an individual from taking legal proceedings against a sentence passed is not *ultra vires* in that it restricts the power of the High Courts and the Supreme Court to issue prorogative writs under Articles 32, 226 and 227.

Seventhly, whether the memorandum regarding the delegated legislation does not contravene rule 70 of the Rules of Procedure in that in fact such rule-making powers are not normal nor is there the requisite statement that they are normal or exceptional.

Eighthly, whether the financial memorandum does not contravene rule No. 69 of the Rules of Procedure in that the Minister in charge of the Bill point-blank refuses to give any idea of the amount of expenditure in implementing the provisions of this Bill much less does he give any estimate classified as recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.

Two or three points require amplification and with your permission, I may amplify them. The first point is that in the State List, item 23; certain residuary powers of regulation of minerals and mineral development have been left to the State Government. If we look into clause 14, we will find that a sort of artificial classification is made, namely, specified minerals and minor minerals. Between the two, that is to say, the specified minerals and minor minerals, the entire universe of minerals is not exhausted. In other words, in the first schedule, certain types of 23 minerals are enumerated Minor minerals have been defined as building stones, gravel, etc. But between them, they do not exhaust the universe of minerals. Therefore, what actually happens is that the State's right in respect of minerals other than the minor and the specified minerals is also restricted by clause 14. This House has no business to restrict the rights of the State legislatures which have been specifically given by item 23 of the State List. That is the meaning of point No. 1.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might just listen to me. Perhaps the position might be a little more clear, and then, if he wants to say something more, he might do it. He has taken objection to certain clauses—clauses 14, 17, 13, 15, 18 and 31. He says that these are *ultra vires* of certain provisions of the Constitution. May I enquire from him whether he contends that the whole subject which is the subject-matter of this Bill is out of the competence of this Parliament or he contends that these particular clauses cannot be enacted as they have been just proposed? If it is the position that these particular clauses are offensive, that they offend against the provisions of the Constitution, then certainly he can take up

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

that objection when any particular clause is taken up for discussion here. In that case, he would be conceding that the general subject under consideration now in this Bill is within the competence of Parliament. Then we can proceed with it.

Ultimately, I might also bring to the notice of the House that whenever a question of legal competence or constitutionality of any provisions being *ultra vires* of the Constitution has arisen, ordinarily, the Chair has not taken up the responsibility to give a decision on that point. It has been left to the House to decide after the Members have listened to the objections that are taken up by individual Members. But that stage would come up later when the objection is taken

Here, if the hon. Member takes up the position that the whole law is outside the competence of this Parliament, then he may make other points that he wants to make. If he has objections to certain individual clauses in this whole Bill, then he might take objection to those clauses when they are taken up. Then, if the Chair thinks that a decision is necessary, the Chair, and House, will decide. Otherwise, he will leave it to the House to decide whether they want to enact those particular clauses or not.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I see the force of your suggestion, Sir, but I do not say that the Bill as such, which is intended to regulate the development of minerals, is outside the purview of this House. But the point is this. If all these clauses as have been pointed out by me are held to be conflicting with Constitution and if they are removed, then there is nothing left in the Bill whatsoever, therefore, the criterion for decision is this. Assuming that the impugned clauses are cut out, the question is whether the House will still think it worthwhile to enact this law. My submission is this. After cutting out the clauses which are *ultra vires*, practically nothing remains of in the Bill. Therefore, the House may consider whether they would like me to raise the objections at this stage. I think it is possible. But I am prepared to follow the Chair's suggestion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he may wait. He could listen to the hon. Minister and afterwards, if he thinks that he should make all his points, then he would consider them, after seeing what opinions he could formulate.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: All right, Sir.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Bill has been pending for sometime and it seems to me that it is overdue now for consideration by the House. There was a stage, sometime back, when we thought of issuing an ordinance because of the rapidly changing conditions in the country as a result of which the work of regulation and development of mining industry was suffering. Also, there was the fact that due to these changing conditions, there was a legitimate demand from the State Governments to increase the revenue from the royalties and also in other respects. Therefore, we thought that something should be done.

The other object with which this Bill has been introduced, mainly, is to separate the two mineral industries into two main groups—the petroleum industry and the other mineral industries. As the statement shows, a diversification is made between petroleum and other minerals and items 53 and 54 of the Union List have now rendered separate enactments for the two necessary.

The present Bill deals with the regulation and development of minerals other than petroleum. With regard to the petroleum industry, the Government proposes to bring forward another Bill for consideration by the House after sometime. But the main object, as I have said, is that with a view to make it come within law, the

diversification made under the Constitution has got to be justified by separate enactments for petroleum and other minerals.

Now that Bill is being introduced by the Government, I take this opportunity of putting forward certain other legislations, with a view (a) to take away most of the rights which the Government have so far been exercising under the rules and (b) to assure a rapid development and regulation of the mines in the interests of the industry and of the nation.

The Bill contains some new provisions and I shall briefly state those provisions. But before I briefly narrate those provisions which are mainly incorporated in the Bill and the objects thereof, I would like to state very briefly the background on which the mining industry is just now going in the country. As the House knows, there are three factors which govern the development of mining industry. A certificate of approval has to be issued by the State Governments, which entitles an individual or a group of individuals to take up the work of mining. The second is, the State Governments authorise that individual or the group of individuals to prospect for a particular mining industry. The third is after a prospecting licence has been issued and an investigation of the minerals is carried out by the individual or the group, then, a mining lease is issued by the State Government taking into account the fact that the party which has been given the prospecting licence has carry on the mining lease, and the party has to spend money and energy on the investigation of the minerals.

Now, most of the mining industry is in the hands of the private sector of the country. Latterly, sometime back, the Government reviewed the entire position of the mining industry and revised their policy, and issued a policy which is embodied in what is now known as the Industrial Policy Resolution. In consonance with that Industrial Policy Resolution, certain important minerals were classified into one group and the others were left for the private sector to deal with. Those that were classified as Schedule A were strictly reserved for the Government, whether Central or State. The list is already there and this can come up for discussion, if the House so desires.

I will now come to the main provisions this Bill. Firsty, this Bill empowers the Central Government to undertake prospecting and mining operations in any land or in respect of any minerals which is the property of a State Government, in consultation with the State Government concerned. Here we are not encroaching upon the proprietory rights of the State Government. We are not questioning it and say that the proprietory right of the State Government ceases to exist if we carry on the prospecting or mining operations as agents in an efficient way, because the Central Government thinks that it is better equipped technologically and otherwise to carry on certain prospecting and mining operations on behalf of the State Government. A provision is now included in this Bill to assure that on behalf of the State Government, after consulting them, the Central Government may carry on the prospecting of minerals.

It prescribes a maximum limit of 50 sq. miles for prospecting licence for one mineral or group of minerals. The House might remember that so far the old Act and the mineral concession rules did not put any limit on the area that could be specified by a party or person for carrying on prospecting That result was that in the last 100 years, certain parties developed such vast concessions that it was almost impossible for them to manage it. They became jagirdars, rulers or masters of big strips of land where the natural resources lay hidden, which could not be tackled by them and which could not also be sublet by them, because it was too big. This

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

situation has continued for decades and decades. Ultimately Government gave consideration to it and under the existing mineral rules, we restricted the rights and wanted to limit the powers of such parties. Under clause 6 of the present Bill, we have prescribed a maximum limit of 50 square miles for prospecting licence for one mineral or a group of minerals. For mining leases also, the area has been limited, and there are specific clauses in this connection.

The third provision which we have made is that the Central Government can alter from time to time in consultation with the State Government the rates of royalty, subject to a maximum limit of 20 per cent. and also subject to the condition that it shall not alter the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once in two years. Here too, the position was somewhat anomalous and inconsistent with the changed times These rates were fixed as a result of certain agreements between the State Governments and the parties concerned and the rates were wholly inconsistent with the growing expanding value of the minerals and it was felt that a certain change was very desirable.

The existing Act did give authority to the Government through rules to modify the rates and the quantum of royalty that was to be charged by the State Government. We have taken this opportunity to put a maximum limit also. With regard to the time also, at that time there was no limit and it could not be changed so long as the agreement lasted. But now considering all the conditions that prevail these days, we thought that the Government should have the right to examine the whole structure of the rates of royalty and see whether it was desirable to introduce a change in the royalty by way of either an increase or a decrease. If it was considered desirable to increase it, the Government would recommend an increase. If it was desirable to reduce it, a reduction might be made.

Where more than one application is received on the same day, we have made some specific provisions under which the State Governments may take a decision as to know to select the party which is to be given the rights.

It permits conferring of powers and imposition of duties on State Governments or their officers. This is a very important provision which we have tried to introduce here, because so far the work of technological and scientific regulation and control of the mines was hopelessly neglected by the State Governments and the parties. For this a big organisation is needed. Technological fitness is also needed in order to control the mining operations of hundreds and thousands of mines that are spread all over the country. Therefore, we thought of conferring powers and imposition of duties on the State Governments and their representatives as well as the Central Government and their representatives with a view to assure the proper regulation and the scientific mining of our mineral resources in the country.

Certain rules were made under the 1948 Act which gave lot of power to the Government. We thought that it was better for the Government to carry on the administration through a proper Act and therefore, all those rights which were so far exercised by the Government through rules have all been transferred to the present Bill, so that Parliament might give due consideration to them and might become responsible for the administration and regulation of the mines directly. Rules 13 and 26 provide that no prospecting licence or mining lease will be granted to a person not possessing a certificate as provided there. Now, clause 4 (1) of the present Bill lays down:

> "No person shall undertake any prospecting or mining operations in any area, except under and in accordance with the term and conditions of a prospecting licence or, as the case may be, a mining

lease, granted under this Act and the rules made thereunder."

The provisions of rules 32 and 40 regarding the maximum period for which a prospecting licence or a mining lease may be granted or renewed have also been replaced. Similarly, some other rules which conferred a lot of powers on the Central Government have been replaced.

With regard to the separation of the petroleum industry from other minerals, I have already mentioned. It has, therefore, become necessary to enact separate legislation to cover petroleum and other minerals, because of their separation through the Act Opportunity has also been taken to put forward legislation for other minerals through this Act.

Clause 31 of the draft Bill has been introduced for validating all action taken so far after the commencement of the Constitution in pursuance of the declaration in section 2 of the existing 1948 Act, which says that it extends to the whole of India, etc. This declaration was made by the Dominion Legislature and it is now being replaced by a Parliament declaration, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. All those acts which are being validated have been clearly prescribed in the draft Bill in clause 31.

There is nothing more which I need mention at this stage except to point out that this question of minor minerals has always remained with the State Government and the definition of minor minerals has from time to time been amended after consultation with the State Governments. There is a separate list of minor minerals as distinct from the major minerals which require a lot of technical knowledge, financial investment. A separate pattern of rules must govern the major minerals. For instance, we cannot put building material with iron ore or copper ore coal. Therefore, there is necessity to divide them into two groups—major minerals and minor minerals. Unless this is done, the whole purpose of this Bill will be undone because we cannot conceive of a similar pattern of regulation and development for both major and minor minerals. I hope my proposal will be accepted by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion to refer the Bill to the Joint Committee is now before the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Bill is designed not to regulate and develop minerals but, in fact, as I shall presently show, to throttle the development of mines and minerals. There is very little in the Bill to develop or regulate them. When the position obtaining in other countries is taken into account in a legislation of this character, we must appreciate the fact that totally different conditions prevail here.

In the first place, we have got a huge territory extending over a million and a quarter square miles. If we restrict prospecting of mines and minerals to certain bodies, if we prescribe procedures which are difficult to negotiate, we are virtually not regulating prospecting but restricting it. Whatever may be the position in other countries, where mining has developed to such an extent and where technological capacity is available to such an extent that they may reach round all their areas, in India the position is totally different. We require something totally different from what is prescribed in the Bill.

Let us now go into the scheme of the Bill. The minerals are artificially divided into specified minerals and minor minerals. But, between these two, they do not exhaust what I call the universe of minerals. I shall refer to them later on. There are a large number of minerals, far more than specified, and they will continue to remain unregulated.

Then there is a blanket restriction on prospecting of minerals. The hon. Minister in charge has been at pains to tell us that mining operations are of a very technical and complicated

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

nature. I agree. But not necessarily prospecting. It is true that a certain amount of technique is also involved in prospecting minerals. But the distinction must be borne in mind.

Then I come to permission for prospecting and permission for operating mines. Some clause in the Bill prescribes the maximum area which can be allotted to an applicant, the conditions for taking up the lease, scope of royalty etc. The procedure for a prospecting licence is laid down and the State Government is asked to make rules and confine its rule-making power only to minor minerals.

One point in this Bill which I appreciate particularly is the power to modify leases granted before 25th October 1949. That is in the interests of the country undoubtedly. All I wish to say in that respect is that the provision should be fool-proof and knave-proof, so that it may not be set aside by the Supreme Court and thereby people get away with it

If you refer to clause 17, it deals with mineral development. But, if you persue it closely, there is not one word in it about mineral development. It says:

> "It shall be the duty of the Central Government to take all such steps as may be necessary for the conservation and development of minerals in India...."

It means nothing.

> "....and for that purpose the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such rules as it thinks fit."

You will see that the hon. Minister in-charge himself does not know what exactly he wants the executive to do. He wants the whole subject of mineral development to be shoved on to the executive. Let us be clear about it that it is the right and privilege of this House to lay down the principles and policies with regard to mineral development. I shall speak about it a little later.

Now, let us see what are the defects in the Bill. Firstly, when you define or specify minerals, as outlined in schedule I, the minor minerals are nothing but building stone and gravel. That leaves out so many other minerals. Take, for instance, thorium, cobalt, cadmium, antimony, tungsten, bismuth, potassium, chromium, iridium, tantalum. None of these are provided for. We do not know the policy of the Government. Probably, the Government itself does not know its policy on these minerals.

I should also like to know the policy of the Government with regard to prospecting of radio-active minerals. So far as I am aware, there is no legislation whatsoever for guiding and regulating the prospecting of minerals of the more dangerous type like the radio-active minerals. Nothing has been said about them in this Bill. I do not know whether it is the intention of the Government to take these minerals out of the purview of this Bill. So you will see how the Bill is defective. It provides for gravel and building stones, but not for minerals of the more important type. This is not the only defect. If you see Schedule I, item 15, it refers to "Pitchblende and other uranium ores". Pitchblende is a product from which you get radium. It also refers to "other uranium ores". What is the meaning of "other uranium ores"? I cannot understand that. Uranium ore is uranium ore. What are the other uranium ores? Does the hon. Minister contemplate other radio-active minerals?

There is a confusion in the mind of the Government with regard to the plan of the Bill itself. The Government does not know whether it wants to legislate on radio-active minerals or not. Partly, it seems to want to legislate because one item is included

in it. But the other items are left out. Therefore, the Bill is defective in that respect. It creates an artificial classification of specified and minor minerals, leaving out of the universe of minerals scores and scores of other minerals. I, therefore, say that the Bill is incomplete and it ought to be completed.

Clauses 4 and 5 are the basic operative clauses in this Bill. May I point out to the hon. Minister in-charge that countries far more advanced than ourselves technically like the United States of America and Russia have not restricted prospecting at all? They encourage students of geology and other subjects to go out with geiger counters on trips for the purpose of prospecting radio-active minerals. Just see the difference between the policy adopted by an advanced country like the United States and the policy adopted by us. In Russia during college vacations parties of students are asked to ramble over areas and prospect for radio-active minerals. They do not have to apply, pay licence fees, comply with hundred and one conditions, comply with the rules and regulations and do whatever the executive might say. I may say that prospecting can be done easily. It is being done by the United States over its vast area. Russia has one-sixth of the total land surface of the world. Now, if you restrict prospecting and say that it will be done only through Government, then you are virtually impeding prospecting. What is our need today? Our need is to find out more and more the minerals exist. Therefore, I submit that clauses 4 and 5 are bad in policy; they ought to go. There should be no restriction, excepting perhaps making an application saying that a party wants to prospect in this place or that place. Even that may be dispensed with, because I am of the opinion that if prospecting were left free and unrestricted by any rules and regulations numerous agencies might crop up. And what does Government lose? Government loses nothing. Prospecting may involve exploratory borings and things like that, for which some form may be prescribed, but for mere mineral-hunting there should be no restriction. These are major defects in the Bill which ought to be removed.

Then, Sir, until any mineral is struck Government ought not to step in, excepting for the purpose of helping the prospecting parties. They are not doing that. They are laying down restrictions and so many rules and regulations, so that the average free-lancer in this particular field may be deterred totally. There should be no incompatibility between the plan that I have suggested and the plan which the Government want to enforce, namely regulated prospecting. The areas could be separated. So much hide-bound this Bill is that it even prescribes in clause 12 that registers shall not be open to everybody, even to persons who want to prospect. Why should it not be open to any citizen who wants to undertake prospecting, who wants to see what prior efforts have been made and who does not want to cover the same ground again.

Clause 17 of the Bill, as I said, talks of Government's duties to develop minerals. But where are the principles which Government want to lay down along which development of minerals must proceed. Will the hon. Minister point out a single principle with regard to the development of minerals?

For instance, just now this House discussed the question of Industrial Finance Corporation. Does the Government desire that by notification they would create a Mining Finance Corporation? Is it not a question of policy whether the Government will create a Mining Finance Corporation or not? Has Government got any view about this thing? What does Government want to do with regard to the regulation of export of minerals? Have you no views on the subject? What about priorities in the matter of development of mines, minerals and metals? What about creating a Corporation for Scientific

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

Research in mineral smelting, processing or manufactures? What about construction of refineries? Have you no principles, no policies to lay down in this Bill—a Bill for the purpose of developing mining and minerals?

Sir, I submit apart from the technical objections to which I shall refer, the point remains that Government wants to develop mining and minerals without laying down a single principle. They have no mind on the subject. They leave it to the Executive to do whatever it likes. Why not leave everything to the Executive? We may have an atomic energy Bill and say that the Executive shall make the necessary rules for the development of radio-active minerals. Leave everything to them. Has this House no mind? Has the House no right to express its opinion on the principles and policies? What are we doing, if we leave everything to the Executive? That I submit is abandonment of the privilege of this House, surrender to the Executive, which I do not want to do.

Government must express its mind clearly and say what it is going to do. I would prefer to wait until the Bill emerges from the Committee. The only redeeming feature in the whole speech of the hon. Minister was that this Bill is going to a Joint Committee. That is the only redeeming feature. I have mentioned these points in the hope that the Joint Committee will take note of this point of view and make this Bill truly a Bill for regulating and developing mines and minerals.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must first of all thank the hon. Minister for bringing a motion for referring the Bill to a Joint Committee. When the Bill was first circulated the impression that was created was that this Bill would be taken into consideration here. In view of the importance of this Bill, which the hon. Member who preceded me, mentioned it is but fair that this Bill is referred to a Joint Committee.

The point that I would like to make I shall briefly mention. The hon. Minister himself mentioned that because of items 53 and 54 of the Union List, two separate pieces of legislation have to be brought. This legislation is only for the purpose of regulation of mines and minerals—"regulation of mines and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest." This is only for mines and mineral development. Item 53 of the Union List deals with "Regulation and development of oil fields and mineral oil resources; petroleum and petroleum products; other liquids and substances declared by Parliament by law to be dangerously inflammable." We were assured that a separate legislation is going to be brought for the regulation and development of petroleum.

I do not see any reason why a clause like 30 is included which seeks to amend Act LIII of 1948 and certain specified items mentioned in Schedule III. When separate legislation is going to be brought this type of amendment by a Schedule will create more confusion rather than clarify the position which the hon. Minister wants to do.

The second point that I would like to mention is about Schedule No. I which gives the specified minerals. Mr. Bharucha has pointed out that the minerals listed are not exhaustive. I would like to mention one mineral, namely magnezite. Magnezite mining operations have been going on in Madras State in the district of Salem for the past sixty years. Over an area of nearly 4,000 acres is covered by Magnezite From 1899 onwards the Magnezite Syndicate has been carrying on mining operations over an area of 1,500 acres. Magnezite is considered to be a very valuable mineral. I am informed that the Magnezite Syndicate which has been operating these mines has made enormous profits and today the value

of 2 shilling share is nearly 150 shillings. I am only pointing out this fact to show that an important mineral like magnezite which is producing so much of profit to a private concern has been left out under Schedule I. In the First Schedule I submit magnezite must be included because of the increasing demand for magnezite chloride and certain magnaluminium and other alloys with aluminium are very much in demand today. So, if the present regulations are accepted and the mining rules are restrictly enforced then there is greater scope for developing magnezite in that area. I am informed it is not only 4,000 acres; in nearly 10,000 acres in that area mining operations could be carried on.

14 hrs.

The next point I would like to submit is about the Second Schedule which deals with royalties. The hon. Minister pointed out that at no place will the royalties be more than 20 per cent. of the price at the pitch-head. Because of the several items mentioned in the Second Schedule we would like to have memoranda or representations from those who are dealing with these mines, as only then we will be in a position to fix the royalties. Otherwise, the royalties that are fixed will be only arbitrary.

Then, clauses 6 and 7 deal with the maximum area and maximum period. The maximum area according to clause 6 is fixed at 50 square miles for prospecting and 10 square miles for mining operations, with the liberty to the Government to increase it. There is no limit fixed for increasing it. My submission is that in the first instance the maximum area for prospecting should be 30 square miles and for mining 10 square miles. and at the outer limit it should not exceed 50 square miles for prospecting and 10 square miles for mining operations.

The period that is fixed in clause 7 is 30 years. My suggestion is that it should be reduced to 20 years for prospecting, and to ten years in the case of mining operations. There is a specific reason for mentioning this, because I find in the case of magnezite to which I referred earlier, the lease period was 30 years in the first instance, then it was extended by another 30 years; and last year with only one year's lease period still outstanding, it was sought to be sold for £100,000. That kind of selling the lease period is also likely if a longer period is given, and there is a chance of a person who purchases the lease getting the lease for the next period. So, I submit this period must be restricted so that the Centre will be in a better position to control and conduct these mining operations.

The last point, which I consider is also an important point, is about clause 16 which authorises the Central Government to take up prospecting and mining operations but that is only in cases where the particular plot of land to be taken up for mining operations is not under lease. If the Government is really serious about developing these mines, then there are certain mines which are not conforming to any of the mining rules, and although the lease is pending with the State Government, power must be taken by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government to take over those mines for better development of minerals, because the purpose of the Bill is to explore and get the maximum benefit out of these mining operations. If a certain leassee is not willing to develop the mining operations to the best interests of the country, then there must be power under clause 16 for the Central Government in consultation with the State Government to take over such mines also.

I conclude with these brief observations because this Bill is going to the Select Committee, and I shall reserve whatever I have to say till such time as the Bill comes back from the Select Committee.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस माइन्स ऐंड

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

मिनरल्स रेगुलेशन ऐंड डेवेलपमेंट बिल का जो सबजेक्ट है वह दरअस्ल बड़ा ही दकीक है और नया भी है। मेरे जैसे मेम्बर के वास्ते जो कि इस के अन्दरूनी मामलों से या इस के प्रास ऐंड कान्स से कोई वास्ता नहीं रखता है, इस बिल पर कोई टेकनिकल बहस करना मुश्किल है। लेकिन जब यह बिल मेरे सामने आया और मैं ने उस को देखा तो मेरे नोटिस में यह आया कि इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द करना चाहिये। इस की वजह यह थी कि जो इस के प्राविजन्स ह वह एक दूसरे से कंफ्लिटिंग हैं, वेग, कंफ्यूजिंग और इंडेफिनिट हैं। अगर यह बिल पास हुआ तो यह निगेशन आफ दि बिल होगा बजाय इस के कि कोई बिल पास हो।

सच बात तो यह है कि जैसा मैं ने पहले ही बताया और अपनी इनएबिलिटी जाहिर की, मैं समझता हूं, शायद ही इस हाउस में चन्द मेम्बर ऐसे होंगे जो इस बिल के अन्दर पूरी तरह से कंट्रिब्यूट कर सकेंगे। मैं तो यह उम्मीद करता था कि हमारे आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर कुछ रोशनी डालेंगे लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो सका। सच बात तो यह है कि मुझे इस महकमे में एक उन की शख्सियत ही रे आफ होप दिखलाई देती है। सारे देश में माइनिंग आपरेशन्स बहुत थोड़े स्केल पर होते हैं और साथ ही हम भी इस में ज्यादा इंटरेस्ट नहीं लेते हैं। इलाके के इलाके ऐसे भरे पड़े हे जहां मिनरल वेल्थ भरी है। अगर राजस्थान का जिक्र किसी के मुह से सुनिये तो ऐसी कहानी सुनाई पड़ती है जैसे अकेले राजस्थान की वेल्थ ही सारे हिन्दुस्तान को मालामाल कर सकती है। जब हम पेट्रोलियम और ज्वालामुखी और दूसरी चीजों का जिक्र सुनते हैं तो हमारे मुंह में पानी आता है कि कब हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा बनेगा जिस में इतना पेट्रोलियम होगा और हमारे मुल्क की दौलत बढ़ेगी। जब कभी हम अखबारों, को पढ़ते हैं. अभी हम ने कलकत्ता की अपने आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब की स्पीच पढ़ी आप ने भी पढ़ी होगी, उस से हमें एन्थुजिआज्म होता है कि दरअस्ल एक दिन हिन्दुस्तान वैसा बनेगा। मैं जानता हूं कि जहां तक हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब का ताल्लुक है, जब तक वह इस महकमे में हैं, इस महकमे में पूरी सीरियसनेस से काम होगा।

लेकिन जब हम इस बिल की तरफ़ देखते हैं, जो कि इस को रेगुलेट करने का तरीका है, तो हमें डिसऐप्वाइंटमेंट होता है मैं चन्द प्राविजन्स की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाऊंगा जिन से मालूम होगा कि इस में क्या खामियां है। शायद इस तरह का बिल बनाना मुश्किल होगा। मैं यह तो समझ सकता हूं कि जिन्होंने इस बिल को बनाया है वह इस बिल में कोई चीज डेफिनिट नहीं दे सके, और जो दे सके वह भी क्रेडिट की बात है। लेकिन जिन प्राविजन्स की तरफ़ मैं तवज्जह दिलाऊंगा उन पर अगर जनाब खयाल फरमायेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि दरअस्ल यह जो बिल है वह निगेशन आफ दि बिल है। मैं सब से पहले दफा २८ की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं :

"If the Central Government is of opinion that it is expedient in the public interest so to do, it may, by order, in writing giving reasons for such opinion, direct that all or any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall not apply or shall apply only with such modifications or subject to such conditions, restrictions or limitations as may be specified in the order, to, or in relation to, the granting of any prospecting licence or mining lease or the working of any mine."

अगर इस को दूसरी लैंग्वेज में कहा जाय तो इस के सीधे माने यह हैं कि यहां यह बिल पास हुआ या न हुआ, दोनों बराबर हैं। गवर्नमेंट जो चाहे करे, ऐब्सोल्यूट पावर लेना चाहे तो ले ले। अगर इस तरह का कोई बिल यहां आता और इस तरह का कोई प्राविजन

यहां होता तो मैं उस पर जरूर सवाल कर देता बशर्ते वह यह कहते कि मिनिस्टर या कांग्रेसी सरकार जरूर पांच वर्ष तक इस महकमे की इनचार्ज रहगी । यह तो उन में हमारे विश्वास की बात है । लेकिन सेक्शन २८ के रहते हुये मेरी समझ मे नहीं आता कैसे ठीक काम हो सकेगा । माइनिंग के काम के अन्दर अगर कोई मुझे दिक करना चाहेगा तो कैसे माइनिंग आपरेशन्स चल सकते है, क्या प्रास्पेक्टिंग होगा या क्या दूसरा काम होगा । कसी भी अफसर के डिस्क्रिशन पर हमारे सारे हुकूक एक मिनट में खत्म किये जा सकते हैं । यह सेक्शन २८ ऐसा है क .क ो ो त ीके से एक मिनट के अन्दर .क ो क्लाज ो ो.ड ाई कर दे, रेस्ट्रिक्ट कर दे, लि मट कर द, कुछ कर द । मेरी बहुत अदब से गुजा- .रश है क यह ो ाविजन है वह खुद इस .बल पर सब से ब ो कमेट ो है ।

श्री के० डे० माल्वीय : हम को भी डर लगता है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : इस के अलावा दूस ो ाविजन्स की तरफ आता हूं । मैं सिर्फ एक लायर के प्वाइं- वाफ व्यू से अर्ज करता हूं । मैं जनाब को तवज्जह दफा ११ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जो एक किस्म से उन आदमियो के मुताल्लिक है जिन्हे कि लाइसेंस मिलेगा, जिन को दरख्वास्तें होगी । किन शरायत पर लाइसेंस दिया जायगा इस उसूल को भी मैं मानता हूं कि जिस को प्रास्पेक्टिंग लाइसेंस दिया जाय उस का फर्दर काम के लिये भी खास लिहाज रक्खा जाय । दफा ११ मे लिखा है :

"(1) Where a prospecting licence has been granted in respect of any land, the licensee shall have a preferential right for obtaining a mining lease in respect of that land over any other person:

Provided that the State Government is satisfied that the licensee has not committed any breach of the terms and conditions of the prospecting licence and is otherwise a fit person for being granted the mining lease."

मेरी यहा सब से बडी मुश्किल आती है । मैं किसी को फिट पर्सन नही समझता । भले ही उस ने सारे टर्म्स पूरे किये है, प्रास्पेक्टिंग के । किसी कायदे का भी वायोलेशन नही किया, फिर भी लिखा है कि फिट पर्सन को दिया जाये । यह डिस्क्रिशन है। मैं पूछता हू कि किस चीज के लिये फिट देखा जाये । जनाब दफा ३ का मुलाहजा फरमाये । उस मे कुछ क्वालिफिकेशन्स दी गई हैं कि फिटनेस किस किस्म की हो । वह सब की सब एग्जहास्टिव नही है । पर फिट पर्सन कौन है ? हमारी मुखालिफ पार्टी वाले कहेंगे कि इसका मतलब यह है कि **ही मस्ट नाट बिलांग टु एनी अदर पॉलिटिकल पार्टी** । लेकिन इसमे फिट की कोई डेफिनिशन नही है । बिल यह भी नही कहता कि फला अनफिट पर्सन है । मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जब तक यह नही कहा जाता कि अनफिटनेस क्या है, तब तक फिट पर्सन नही रक्खा जाना चाहिये था । बाकी जो चीजें कसिडरेशन की हैं उन को कसिडर किया जाता । इस के बाद जो बात मेरी समझ में नही आती वह यह है :

"11(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), where two or more persons have applied for a prospecting licence or a mining lease in respect of the same land, then aplicant whose application was received earlier shall have a preferential right for the grant of the licence or lease, as the case may be, over an applicant whose application was received later."

मैं इस के माने बिल्कुल नही समझा । मेरे जैसे आदमी के खयाल से तो एक तारीख मुकर्रर कर ली जाय । जब यह लागू होगा उस तारीख से पहले २५ आदमी ऐप्लाई कर दें तो उनको सब को कसिडर किया जाये । यह क्या है कि जिस आदमी ने पहले ऐप्लाई

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव]

किया है उस को ही कंसीडर किया जाये । मान लीजिये कि महीने की ३१ तारीख को फैसला होना है तो उसके पहले की जितनी ऐप्लीकेशन्स हो सब पर एक तरह से गौर करना चाहिये और जो सब से मौजू हो उसको ही मौका देना चाहिये । Date of application has no bearing whatsoever.

फिर आगे देखिये । यह इससे भी ज्यादा ताज्जुब की बात है ।

"Provided that where any such applications are received on the same day, the State Government, after taking into consideration the matters specified in sub-section (3) and obtaining the previous approval of the Central Government, may grant the prospecting licence or mining lease, as the case may be, to such one of the applicants as it may deem fit."

अगर उसी दिन का खयाल रखना है तो क्यों नही एक घटे या दो घंटे पहले दरख्वास्त देने वाले का भी खयाल रक्खा जाए ? क्यो न एक या दो मिनट पहले का खयाल रक्खा जाए ? अगर टाइम का लिहाज करना है तो वह तो इस पर भी ऐप्लाई होता है । फिर अगर वक्त का लिहाज रक्खा भी जाता है तो यह भी तो देखना होगा कि दूसरी कंडिशन्स भी पूरी होती हैं या नही । दफा ११ (३) में लिखा हुआ है :

"The matters referred to in sub-section (2) are the following:

(a) any special knowledge of, or experience in prospecting operations or mining operations, as the case may be, possessed by the applicant;

(b) the financial resources of the applicant;

(c) the nature and quality of the technical staff employed or to be employed by the applicant;

(d) such other matters as may be prescribed.

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी अफसर को डिस्क्रिशन देना है और उसको किसी आदमी को रखना है तो वह ऐसे आदमी को रक्खे जो कि काम को पूरा कर देने के लिये फिट पर्सन हो । मैं तो फिट पर्सन उसे ही समझता हू जो कि जिस काम के लिये ऐप्लिकेशन मागी जाये उसको पूरा करने की काबिलियत रखता हो । आप उसके लिये जरूरी चीजे रक्खें, लेकिन यह वैसे ही ऐप्लाई करता है उस आदमी को जो करीब एक महीने पहले ऐप्लाई करता है । मैं तो कहता हूं कि जिस दिन लाइसेंस देना है उससे पहले किसी भी दिन कोई ऐप्लाई कर दे और सब कंडिशन्स को पूरा कर दे उसको जरूर मौका दिया जाना चाहिये, उस आदमी के मुकाबले मे जिसने पहले तो ऐप्लाई किया है लेकिन कंडिशन्स पूरी नही करता । जेनरल स्टाफ के बारे मे तो मै इसको ठीक समझ सकता हू जिसके लिये बहुत ज्यादा क्वालिफिकेशन्स की जरूरत नही होती । क्योंकि अगर किसी वक्त पर यह मालूम होता है कि वह स्टाफ ठीक नही है तो उसको तब्दील किया जा सकता है । फिर हो सकता है कि उसको काम करने की ताकत न हो लेकिन वह सुपरवाइज तो कर सकता है टेकनिकल स्टाफ एम्प्लाय तो कर सकता है । । लेकिन टेकनिकल स्टाफ के साथ यह चीज नही हो सकती । अगर वह काम नही कर सकता तो उस मे बड़ी मुश्किल होगी । आप को देखना होगा कि उसमें जो चीजें चाहियें उनके मुताबिक वह फिट है या नही ।

इसमें यह लिखा है :

"such other matters which may be prescribed."

तो मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि इसके अन्दर गवर्नमेंट को यह चाहिये था कि यह लिखती

फलां दिन तक सब दर्ख्वास्तें आयेंगी उसके बाद हमारा क्राइटेरियन है। तब तो ठीक होता, वरना मैं इस चीज को ठीक नहीं समझता। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर रोशनी डालेंगे। और अगर इस में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी तो इसको तरमीम कर देंगे। क्योंकि यह बड़ी बेसिक प्राविज़न है जिस पर जो लोग दर्ख्वास्त देंगे उनकी किस्मत का फैसला होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पंडित जी, इसका यह मतलब तो नहीं हो सकता, मुझे नहीं मालूम कि सरकार के दिल में क्या है। एक जगह है। एक आदमी का खयाल है कि यहां माइन्स है। दूसरे आदमी को भी खयाल आता है कि यहां प्रास्पेक्टिंग होनी जरूरी है। तो वह दर्ख्वास्त देते हैं। जिसे पहले खयाल आया और जिसने पहले उसकी निस्बत दर्ख्वास्त दी थी, उसे प्रिफरेंशल राइट चाहिये। यह तो नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट कहे कि फलां तारीख तक फलां टुकड़े के लिये दर्ख्वास्त दी जाये। आया ऐसी बात तो नहीं है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि जिनको प्रास्पेक्टिंग लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे उनमें से ही कुछ लोगों को लीज़ दी जायेगी। अब अगर गवर्नमेंट ने पांच छः आदमियों को प्रास्पेक्टिंग लाइसेंस दे दिये तो गवर्नमेंट को यह फैसला करना होगा कि किस को कितना एरिया दिया जाये या सारा एरिया एक ही आदमी को दिया जाये। आप उसकी फिटनेस देखने के लिए चार पांच बातें देखेंगे। पर यह सवाल नहीं उठता कि किसको पहले खयाल आया और किसको पीछे खयाल आया। बहुत से आदमी ऐसे भी हो सकते हैं जिनको खयाल तो पहले आया हो पर जिन्होंने दरख्वास्त पीछे दी हो। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट को लीज़ देने में सिर्फ इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि कौन आदमी इस माइन को ठीक से वर्क कर सकेगा।

इसके अलावा एक चीज मैं यह नहीं देखता कि किन सूरतों में गवर्नमेंट लाइसेंस को कैंसिल कर सकती है। अभी अपोजीशन के एक दोस्त ने इस तरफ तवज्जह दिलाई कि हो सकता है कि कोई शख्स लीज तो ले ले लेकिन प्रापर तरीके से एक्सप्लाएट न कर रहा हो। अगर कोई शख्स लीज लेने के बाद गवर्नमेंट की राय में उसको इस तरह चलाता है कि जिससे देश का भला नहीं होता तो गवर्नमेंट को यह पावर होनी चाहिए कि या तो उसको खुद एक्वायर कर ले या उस आदमी को कह सके कि अगर वह उसको ठीक से एक्सप्लाएट नहीं करेगा तो उसका लाइसेंस वापस ले लिया जायेगा। इस तरह का प्रोवीजन मैं इस बिल में नहीं देखता जो कि बहुत जरूरी है।

इसके अलावा इसमें यह नहीं दिया गया है कि किस तरह से और कितना एरिया दिया जायेगा। पर इसके वास्ते मैं हाउस का वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता।

मैं हाउस की तवज्जह दफात ७ और ८ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। रिन्युअल के बारे में दफा बहुत वेग है। यहां कोई ऐसा प्रावीज़न नहीं है जिस से मालूम हो कि किन शर्तों पर लाइसेंस दिया जायेगा और क्यों इतना ही एरिया दिया जाये। एक मेम्बर साहब ने कहा कि ३० मील होना चाहिये कहीं दिया गया है कि ५० मील होना चाहिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सब के एरिया बराबर होंगे। ऐसे मिनरल भी हो सकते हैं कि जिनके एरिया मुख्तलिफ हों। फिर यह वाइड पावर्स दी हुई हैं कि गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो डबल या ट्रिबिल भी कर दे या और ३० साल का लीज दे दे। इतनी वेग और इनडेफीनेट पावर दी गई हैं। इसमें दरवाजा खुला रखा गया है कि अगर कोई अफसर चाहे तो किसी भी चीज को खूब अच्छी तरह से एक्सप्लाइट कर सके और कोई उससे कुछ कह न सके। इन क्लाज के बनाने का मंशा तो

[पं० ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

यह है कि अफसर की पावर्स पर कोई कर्ब लगाया जाय। लेकिन यहां जो पावर्स दी गयी हैं उनमें से होकर तो कोच और फोरपास हो सकते हैं। इन पावर्स से तो करप्शन को ज्यादा जगह मिल सकती है।

इसके अलावा मैं एक और एस्पेक्ट की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। वह यह है कि जो लाइसेंस सन् १९४९ के बाद के हैं उनके लिए गवर्नमेंट ने यह शक्ल रखी है कि गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो टर्म्स वगैरह तो तबदील कर दे। इसके बारे में मैं बहुत अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में अभी माइनिंग अच्छी तरह से डेवेलप नहीं हुआ है। ज्यादातर काम अभी प्राइवेट आदमियों के पास है, गवर्नमेंट के पास बहुत थोड़ा काम है। इसलिए प्राईवेट आदमियों को जितना प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सकता है दिया जाना चाहिए। और जो उनकी टर्म्स और कंडीशन्स हैं उनको तबदील करने के स्पेसिफिक रूल्स होने चाहिऐं। गवर्नमेंट को यह पावर नहीं होनी चाहिए कि जिस तरह से चाहे उनकी टर्म्स को तबदील करदे। पुराने मुआहिदों के बारे में गवर्नमेंट को किस तरह की पावर्स हों इसके लिए डिफिनेट रूल्स होने चाहिए। यह प्रावीजन होना चाहिए कि अगर किसी आदमी का ज्यादा नुकसान होता हो तो वह कोर्ट में जाकर अपने राइट हासिल कर सके। जब दो पार्टीज में कोई मामला हो तो उसमें फाईनल आरबिटर कोर्ट होना चाहिए। जो पावर्स दफा १५ में दी हुई हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि वे जरूरत से ज्यादा हैं और उनके ऊपर कोई न कोई कर्ब होना चाहिए।

इस तरह से मैं दफा १८ की तरफ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। उसमें दिया गया है :

"Any prospecting licence or mining lease granted, renewed or acquired in contravention of the provisions of this Act or any rules or orders made thereunder shall be void and of no effect".

इसकी इतनी ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं थी क्योंकि जो लीज इसके मुताबिक नहीं होगी वह वाजिब नहीं समझी जायेगी। फिर इसके बाद आप एक्सप्लेनेशन पर गौर फरमायें। वह इस तरह है :

"Where a person has acquired more than one prospecting licence or mining lease in any State and the aggregate area covered by such licences or leases, as the case may be, exceeds the maximum area permissible under section 6, only that prospecting licence or mining lease the acquisition of which has resulted in such maximum area being exceeded shall be deemed to be void".

बावजूद बहुत तवज्जह देने के मैं इस का पूरा मतलब नहीं समझ सका। इस में यह दिया हुआ है कि अगर किसी आदमी के पास एक से ज्यादा प्रास्पेक्टिंग लीजेज हैं और उन का मिला हुआ एरिया सेक्शन ६ में दी हुई परमिसिबिल लिमिट से ज्यादा हो जाता है तो उस लीज को खत्म कर दिया जायेगा जिस की वजह से परमिसिबिल एरिया बढ़ गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस में यह प्रावीजन होना चाहिये कि ऐसी सूरत में आखिरी लीज को खत्म किया जाये। लेकिन इस में यह नहीं दिया गया है कि किस लीज को खत्म किया जाये। इसलिये किसी भी लीज को खत्म किया जा सकता है। जैसे कि ७५ और २५ के मिलने से १०० होता है। तो १०० से कम करने के लिये ७५ को भी खत्म किया जा सकता है और २५ को भी। इस में यह चीज वेग है। मैं इस को नहीं समझ सका।

इसी तरह से दफा ६(२) में दिया गया है कि अगर कोई शख्स लीज लेता है और किसी

के नाम से तो वह उसी की लीज समझी जायेगी यह चीज भी साफ नहीं है । इस में लिखा है :

"For the purposes of this section, a person acquiring a prospecting licence or mining lease by, or in the name of, another person shall be deemed to be acquiring it himself".

एक आदमी एक प्रास्पेक्टिंग लीज लेता है । एक दूसरे आदमी ने एक और प्रास्पेक्टिंग लीज ले ली । गवर्नमेंट यह कैसे साबित करेगी कि उस ने दूसरे आदमी की तरफ से लीज ली है । इसमें सिर्फ इतना लिखा है कि :

"For the purposes of this section, a person acquiring a prospecting licence or mining lease by, or in the name of, another person shall be deemed to be acquiring it himself".

अगर इस में कुछ भी दर्ज नहीं है तो कोई दूसरा शख्स ले लेगा और गवर्नमेंट कह देगी कि तुम्हारे वास्ते लिया है । चलिये आप खत्म हुए । यह चीज बिल्कुल इनडेफिनेट है और इस से आयन्दा प्रेक्टिस में बहुत मुश्किलात आयेंगी ।

इसी तरह से दफा ५ में सरटिफिकेट आफ एप्रुवल होने पर लीज देने का प्रावीजन है । यह मामला जरा टैक्नीकल है जो कि मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं । अगर उस की ऐप्लीकेशन आफ रिन्यूअल मंजूर नहीं भी होती है तो चूंकि उस के पास सरटिफिकेट आफ एप्रुवल है उस को दूसरी लीज मिल जायेगी । फिर क्या आप उस को खारिज कीजियेगा । यह लीगली और लाजिक्ली वाइज प्रावीजन नहीं है । इस को वाजेह कर देना चाहिये कि दर असल मामला क्या है ताकि लोगों को ठीक बात मालूम हो सके ।

इस के अलावा जहां तक कि गवर्नमेंट आव इंडिया के राइट्स का सवाल है, मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि मैं चाहता था कि ये राइट्स और भी ज्यादा हों । इस की वजह यह है कि गवर्नमेंट आव इंडिया ही इस देश के अन्दर डेवेलपमेंट आफ मिनरल्स का काम ज्यादातर करती है । ये जो अख्तियारात हैं अगर ये ज्यादा वसीह होते तो अच्छा था । मैं चाहता हूं कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी इस तरफ तवज्जह दे और गवर्नमेंट को यह राइट दे कि प्रापर केस में गवर्नमेंट एक्वीजीशन भी कर सके और देश का फायदा कर सके ।

इस के अलावा श्री भरूचा साहब ने दफा १७ की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाई है । मैं इस दफा को देख कर हैरान रह गया क्योंकि इस में कोई चीज स्पेसिफिक दर्ज नहीं है । कोई रूल नहीं है । इस में लिखा है :

Government shall take all steps, do everything, make such rules as are proper; as a matter of fact, do whatever is possible under the heavens, and to this end utilise all their powers to reach that optimum. That is all.

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस के मानी यह हैं कि दरअसल यह सब चीज इस तरह की हैं कि इस में हम को काफी तजुर्बा नहीं है । आप को पता नहीं है कि क्या रूल्स आप बनाने जा रहे हैं । मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि दूसरे मुल्कों का मसला आप के सामने था और उन से आप को मदद ले लेनी चाहिये थी । अगर आप यह नहीं करना चाहते थे तो आप को चाहिये था कि आप चुपचाप बैठे रहते । इस का नतीजा तो यह होगा कि एक वैकुम क्रियेट हो जायेगा और आप को पता नहीं चलेगा कि क्या होना है और क्या नहीं होना है । इस से बेहतर तो यह था कि आप इस बिल को ही न लाते । जिस तरह से आप चाहते, करते जाते । आज तक भी तो आप करते ही रहे हैं । और आगे भी आप करते रह सकते थे । मैं ज्वाइंट कमेटी से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह इस कानून को ऐसा बनावे जिस से यह डेफिनिट और सर्टेन मालूम हो और सब के राइट्स की हिफाजत इस के जरिये से हो सके । हम डिपार्टमेंट्स के लोगों के राइट्स के साथ खेलने की इजाजत नहीं दे

[पं० ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

सकते और न ऐसा करना ही ठीक होगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि प्राइवेट परसंस के जो राइट्स हैं उन को ठीक तरह से कायम रखा जाये और साथ ही साथ गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को पूरी पावर्स दी जायें । मैं चाहता हूं कि रूल्स इस तरह से बनाये जायें कि वे फूलप्रूफ हों, इंटेलिजेंट हों और इस तरह के न हों जिस तरह के कि इस के अन्दर दिये हुए हैं ।

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): I welcome this Bill and I am glad that the hon. Minister has agreed to refer it to a Joint Committee because I feel that this indeed a very important Bill.

But while the Bill is being referred to a Joint Committee, I would like to make certain suggestions with regard to certain clauses of the Bill as well as in respect of certain lacunae in the First Schedule.

Attention has been drawn to clause 16. I welcome this clause. But I am in agreement with my hon. friend on the other side who has drawn attention to certain defects in this clause. Let me give an instance. Take the case of copper ore in Rajasthan. Practically, Rajasthan is the only State in India which has large deposits of copper ore. Mining operations have been suffering because of mining leases or prospecting licences having been given to people who are really not interested in mining copper. These leases are continuing. Suppose the Central Government say that they will take over with the consent of the State Government those copper areas but they will not take over those areas which are already given under certain mining leases or prospecting licences. I think that would not be the right thing, because the copper area will again continue to suffer. I suggest that so far as clause 16 is concerned, it requires lots of amendment in this line. Whenever Government feel that there are certain important minerals in respect of which the Central Government have got to undertake operations, they should do so, irrespective of any mining leases or prospecting licences granted to any private parties.

Then I will refer to clauses 6, 7 and 8. I am glad Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has referred to clauses 7 and 8. I have strong objections to clauses 6, 7 and 8. These clauses relate to maximum area for which a prospecting licence or mining lease may be granted, maximum period for which prospecting licences or mining leases may be granted and renewal of prospecting licences and mining leases. I am not in a position at once to say what should be the limitation of peroid or what should be the smallest possible area for which a mining lease may be granted. That is a matter which ultimately the Joint Committee will go into. But I do suggest that whatever is given in the Bill is a bit too much with regard to mining areas as well as period. I hope the Committee will look into this matter.

Then I refer to the First Schedule. I submit that this list is not exhaustive. I venture to suggest that a very important mineral has been left out of this list, that is, mica.

I am surprised that the hon. Minister has included Beryl in the list in the First Schedule but has left out Mica. Beryl is found in the mines together with Mica. Either both of them are found together or neither is found. You cannot have Beryl and at the same time leave out Mica. Therefore, I suggest that Mica should be included in the list. It is not merely foreign exchange earner but, I believe, India is the second largest producer of mica. So, in matters like this, I do not think any prospecting licences or leases should be given without consultation with the Central Government.

If you please look at clauses 7 and 8, you will find that mica has already been given special treatment. In clause 7, it is stated, in the case of

mica, one year' and in clause 8, it is stated, 'in the case of mica, two years'. So, why should mica be not included in the First Schedule? This is one of the other suggestions that I would like to make to the Joint Committee.

I hope as my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said, that the Joint Committee will make this law definite and I also hope that the rules under this Act will be made in such a way that our mineral wealth will also be protected.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it goes without saying that this is a very important Bill and we are considering it at a very crucial moment of our national economic development. This Bill, as the hon. Minister pointed out, has been pending for some time. If I remember aright, it was circulated during the last session. But, as a matter of fact, I find from an old publication of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research that Government have been feeling from 1954 onwards that there should be two separate enactments in consequence f the Constitutional provision as laid down in items 53 and 54 of the Union List and item 23 of the State List. In spite of that fact, I do not know why Government took such a long time in bringing forward this measure which is nothing but a sort of a consequential measure. Although the hon. Minister made a brief reference to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, I wish he did not refer to it because, perhaps, by this time we have started forgetting all about it.

Till very recently, till at least certain high personages started making statements to the Press in foreign countries, we were really under the impression that the Industrial Policy Resolution had some force. But, after those statements to which I have referred, and, particularly, after seeing the Bill that is before us, we have hardly any illusions about the Government's intentions so far as their Industrial Policy Resolution is concerned. As a matter of fact, this Bill is nothing but the old Mineral Concession Rules under the old Act of 1948, with provisions a little bit expanded here and there. The title of the Bill is a misnomer—Mines and Minerals Regulation and Development. There is nothing much in it about development of mining. Whatever there is about development is only vague and meaningless. The majority of the provisions concern granting of concessions for prospecting and mining operations.

You know that so far as mineral properties are concerned, they are very much connected with rights on land and now these mineral properties are supposed to vest in the State Governments—in those States where the requisite legislation has been passed. In some States the requisite legislation has not been passed as yet and the proprietary rights are still vested in intermediaries or other persons who are in possession of the lands containing minerals.

But, in a number of States, the requisite legislation has been passed and the proprietary rights in minerals do vest in the State Governments. But, in view of the objectives of the Second Five Year Plan and in view of the objectives set forth in the Industrial Policy Resolution, we expected that the Government would take steps to bring their mining laws and laws with regard to mineral properties and mineral concessions in consonance with those objectives.

Unfortunately, we find that this Bill only makes provision for granting concessions to private persons and does not touch the big concessionaires who already hold very large and astounding types of concessions over very vital and strategic minerals. I do not know what would be the consequences of this legislation because it is full of so many loopholes with regard to the state of affairs that obtains at present. I do not want to take much time of the House; but just look into the properties owned by some of the existing concessionaires. For example, take the manganese industry.

[Shri T. K. Chaudhuri]

We know the old Central Provinces were rich in this mineral. There we have a British company—the C.P. Manganese Ore Company Limited—owning very extensive manganese leases under some agreements which can be renewed. How far will this legislation affect those agreements? Otherwise, what is the use of this legislation? Owing to the negligence of the previous Governments when we were under foreign domination, most lucrative concessions went to foreign concessionaires The company I have referred to has three Britishers and two Indians as Directors. I need not name them. The managing agents are Messrs. Bird and Company at Calcutta. In the Keonjhar State of Orissa they have a concession over 50 square miles. This lease extends to 45 years —upto 1984. They have a right to extend it by agreement—I do not know whether with the Orissa Government or the Keonjhar State—and renew the lease for another 45 years. It means that this concession will go on up to the year of Grace 2029. Will this legislation affect this kind of concession? If I am right, this particular firm has extensive leases of manganese property in Orissa The hon. Minister has said that this legislation is being formulated with the objective of the Industrial Policy resolution in view. Will this legislation be able to shake the strangle hold of these foreign concessionaires over our strategic minerals? That is the question I want to ask.

The present Bill has been framed in a particular way. Whatever the Joint Committee may or may not do, it cannot change the total mould of the Bill. Unless the Government withdraws this Bill and brings forward new legislation based on the fundamental principles as adumbrated in the Industrial Policy resolution, this kind of legislation will have no meaning or significance.

Many hon. Members have spoken about the provisions of the Bill before. They are very limited in scope. Many hon. Members have sought to point out how carelessly this Bill has been drafted. It passes my comprehension why instead of bringing forward in a straightforward manner two separate Bills, one with regard to the minerals other than petroleum and oil and the other with regard to petroleum, they have done this clever piece of work. They have tried to adapt the old Mines and Minerals Regulation and Development Act of 1948 to the mineral oil resources and petroleum products. A certain provision of this Bill provides for mineral oils and the others provide for specified minerals other than oil. Could we not have two separate straightforward Bills enacted?

I do not want to go into details. Drafting defects have already been pointed out by Pandit Bhargava and Shri Bharucha and many others. If the Bill is enacted as it is, it will enable the Government only to dole out certain concessions. It will not empower the Government to touch the existing big concessionaires in the slightest degree It leaves enough loopholes for the Government and the private capitalists or monopolists to go scotfree That is why I am not able to give my whole-hearted support to this Bill. (*An Hon. Member*: Give partial support). I agree that this is a very necessary measure But I am not satisfied the way the Bill has been drafted.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): I am glad that after all the Government has paid some attention to such a vital industry. I have known the hon. Minister who piloted this Bill for almost 25 years and I felt great admiration for his thoroughness. But, today I was slightly disappointed when I saw he came forward with a Bill which is so sketchy and vague.

After freedom, we appointed committees and commissions to make enquiries about various industries. We had one such committee for the textile industry which went into the working condition, encouragement and development of the textile industry. The States appointed Committees to go into the sugar industry. Even an industry

like the film industry got our attention and Shri Patil was appointed on this committee. To my surprise, however, no committee went into the working of this industry which is so vital to our country. So much has been said that the Bill was vague or sketchy by the other side of the House I feel that a committee should have visited the mineral areas and the mining areas. It ought to have made an enquiry about the working and prospecting of these areas and then a comprehensive Bill ought to have been brought forward to regulate such a vital industry

We know it very well that in the next few years we are going to have five big steel plants. Apart from them, we are going to have a number of other plants We are going to develop industry in this country and if we do not tap the resources of our minerals and if we do not develop them properly, then, I am afraid that we are doomed. On going through this Bill, I find that there is not much scope of development of mineral industry if this Bill is completely implemented as it is. I am sure that the Joint Committee will make the necessary amendments

We know it very well that the mineral industry is an industry of adventure We have known the people in other countries, especially in the United States of America and in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, adventurous people going in and prospecting minerals in thousands, but we find that that sense of adventure is not being encouraged in this Bill. We have restricted the area for prospecting to 50 miles We have known people in the past even in this country, who have gone and invested their money. Let me confess, at the very outset, that I am not a lover of the private sector. In fact, I am all for socialisation. Either completely socialise the mining industry or, if you do not completely socialise it, completely nationalise it, then encourage the private sector in the way in which it should be encouraged. If you restrict the area of prospecting to 50 square miles, I am afraid that the huge capital will fight shy, because in 50 miles, they cannot invest a lot of money, big machinery and other things. Therefore, all these things should be taken into consideration

The other factor to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is the disposal of the mineral wealth. In the past, we have known that manganese which is known as the black gold of our country, has been a good dollar-earner and a foreign exchange earner for our country. A year ago, we handed it over to the State Trading Corporation. We do not know the result of it I am afraid that ever since it was placed on the head of the State Trading Corporation, the manganese industry has suffered and manganese production has decreased. All these factors should be taken into consideration

I am not against the State trading, but State trading cannot be done by a personnel which has been trained for the magistracy and the collectorate. It needs a specialised knowledge and if we indulge in State trading, we should have specialised personnel to carry on this trade. With these words, I hope that when this Bill goes to the Joint Committee, all these factors will be taken into consideration and we will have a more comprehensive and more complete Bill.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): While I welcome this Bill, I wish to commend the speech of the hon Minister which he delivered recently when he inaugurated the sub-committee of that big body—E C.A.F.E —in Calcutta the other day In that speech he said that for the development of the mineral industry, the co-operation of various countries is also necessary. On the eve of enacting this legislation, I thought it right to refer to that speech wherein he has asked for the co-operation from several other countries. But as we all know, the industrial policy which we have laid down is suitable for this legislation, and it is entirely in conformity with industrial policy. Of course, we could have had

[Shri Basappa]

some mineral development in this country long back. What we have done in the first Five Year Plan is not enough. A big mineral base is necessary for the industrial development in the second Five Year Plan. We are all out for a very big industrial plant in the Second Five Year Plan and for that, this mineral development becomes very, very necessary. So, the entire industrial production of this country and the mineral policy should be revised in the light of this Bill which has been brought forward. It is but right that we should see that this Bill, with all its loopholes, is rectified in the Joint Committee and comes forth as a piece of legislation which will develop this country to a very great extent

So far as development is concerned, we have already seen that there is very great potential in our country. I remember in my college days having read that book by Mrs. Vera Anstey wherein she said that India is a land of poverty in the midst of plenty and if we go from one end to the other, we see a lot of minerals, but they are undeveloped Therefore, it is but right that we should think about it, and it is already very late It is right that we have thought of it now and it is time that we took up such things now.

While I say all this, I should like to refer to one or two matters mentioned in the Bill. Of course, I do not agree with Shri Naushir Bharucha in his wholesale condemnation of the Bill. The Bill can be improved in the Joint Committee. For example, there are very big leases. The Government must think of taking over those leases themselves and they must see that they are worked well. I want to see a clause put in in this Bill to the effect that even if the mines are being worked now, if they are working to the dissatisfaction of the Government, those mines should be taken over.

You know the circumstances when these big leases have come into existence. When the native States were taken over, those big mines became the private property of some of the Rulers, particularly in my State. You may have heard of the Raja of Sandur in whose State manganese mines are existent I do not know that private property belongs to him. There are disputes about it. The Madras Government once declared that these properties belong to the Government. But now, he is working some of these mines and some other mines are not being worked. So, great care should be taken to see which are those mines which belong to the Government as separate from the private property, and to see that those important mines are made use of by the Government.

At the same time, I should like to point out one other matter. In former days, there were big leases running to a long period of years For instance, leases ran to 999 years All these things should be stopped and the periods should be reduced and limited to a reasonable duration. The extent of the area is also another matter which ought to be looked into. I hope the Joint Committee will look into these things.

With regard to the working of the mines, the private sector has not done its job well. Of course, they might have done something. But coming to my State, if you see the working of the manganese mines there, you will see how haphazard the work has been. The economy has suffered and because of the bad working, labour trouble has started and the progress has been hindered because of the improper working of the mines by the private sector. There are so many disputes, and the Mysore Government has lost a lot of money, by way of income-tax. We know how these industries in the private sector could cheat the Government to a very great extent in the matter of income-tax, super-tax, royalty, etc. They do not pay royalty at all. There are not very many measures to check such things properly. Under these circumstances, the Government are losing a lot of foreign exchange as well as revenue. The

Government should, therefore, regulate properly and develop this industry so as to give enough scope for expansion and development.

We already know that for industrial development we want a lot of help from various other countries. But when we have got our own foreign exchange earner here, why should we not improve the industry and gain by it? The State Trading Corporation, I think, has not done its job well as yet. We should see to it that in these minerals the Corporation takes a lot of interest and see that these things are done well.

Of course, I have understood the criticisms made by several hon. Members on the other side The Joint Committee can go into some of those things and rectify them I hope the Bill will come forward to this House again with all the defects removed so that this country may prosper out of the mineral development.

15 hrs.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr Deputy-Speaker, while moving for the consideration of this Bill, the Minister admitted that there are vast areas at present under the control of some companies who have almost become vested interests in these mineral materials. But I am sorry that the Bill he has introduced is not going to affect them in any manner.

We all realise that these mines and minerals are a key factor in our economy and it would earn us good foreign exchange at this time of difficulty. But we are proceeding in a haphazard manner without going to the root of the problem. By, merely restricting new licences, I do not think the problem would be solved. It would have been better if the Minister had come forward with figures to show as to how many square miles are actually under the control of private companies, who have taken it for a number of years and have still not explored it, and how they have got concessions which by any sense of justice could not be permitted. I do not think this Bill is going to affect them in any way.

Perhaps the best solution of this problem which, as I said earlier is a key factor in our economy, should be to nationalise the entire mines and minerals, without giving any scope for the private parties to function. As regards coal, I want to point out that we have decided that the production should be raised to 60 million tons. Out of the 22 million tons of additional production in the second Five Year Plan, 10 million tons are expected to be produced by the private companies. But if you see the coal industry—I can speak from my personal experience of a mine in Orissa —although the State collieries are functioning in the very same area quite properly, a private mine has for years not only reduced its production, but has not been able to pay the labourers their dues Even the labour laws are being violated and no action is being taken I have pressed this matter many times, two or three years ago in the Rajya Sabha and very recently also, that since for the last so many years this particular mine is violating all laws, it is proper that it should be taken over by the Government. But we do not want to proceed in that line.

Here in this Bill we are only making certain changes or, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, out of experience, we propose to introduce some more provisions. But my question is whether these provisions are in any way going to improve the position. I would like to know what the Minister proposes to do during the course of this Five Year Plan, whether in the States, under the guidance of the Centre, they are going to take any positive measures to see that the largest areas come under State control and State management.

About other things in this Bill, the Members who have spoken previously have pointed out many things and

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

when it goes to the Select Committee, I hope the Select Committee would go into those matters in detail. I find that on this question of royalties, a new schedule has been given. But if you compare it with the old schedule of the 1948 Act, there is hardly any difference. Almost the same amount of royalty is proposed to be realised although it is known that the companies who are dealing in those products are making huge profits. I am told—the Minister would probably enlighten me on that point—that in Orissa, which has rich mineral resources, there are, as has been pointed by my friend, Mr. T. K. Chaudhuri, companies including Bird and Company and the Tata Iron and Steel Company, which have taken vast areas merely for a song. Orissa is deficit in many respects and wants that its finances should be supplemented by other sources than mere taxation. I am told that the Government of Orissa wanted to increase these royalties, because these areas largely lie in ex-State areas and some of the agreements were reached between the then State rulers and the companies at a very cheap rate. I am told that the Government of Orissa recommended some increase and that was not permitted by the Central Government. Why is it so? Even under the previous Act, there was a provision empowering the Central Government to review the question of royalties and to increase it wherever necessary. If it is not done, there is always a feeling, and I feel rightly so, that political considerations have mostly prevailed in these matters, because the companies who are affected are very big capitalists who donate very handsome amounts to the party in power.

I can tell you that after vast areas have been given to those companies, still there are areas which would supply iron ore, manganese and other useful mineral products in large quantities for a number of years to come. Orissa's minerals comprise 75 per cent of iron ore and in two districts only, Keonjhar and Sundargarh (Bonai), 2,500 crores of tons of iron have been found. There is a great demand for iron ore from Japan, West Germany, Yugoslavia and Poland. I want to ask whether the Government of India propose to explore these areas themselves or are they going to help the Government of Orissa to explore them, so that we can supply the demands of foreign countries and augment the finances of the State as well as the Centre. I am told that the Japanese, with whom we have recently entered into some negotiation, are prepared not only to help in the exploration of these areas, but also to pay handsomely for the development of railways and ports in Orissa, so that the iron ore may be available to them at a cheaper rate. Therefore, my submission is that if this Bill is going to be passed at all, it must also contain such provisions as would not permit the Government to allow private parties to enter into these vital mine areas any further.

Coming to the provisions, I only want to point out one thing. Clause 11, proviso 4, reads as follows:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) but subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the State Government may for any special reasons to be recorded and with the previous approval of the Central Government, grant a prospecting licence or a mining lease to an applicant whose application was received later in preference to an applicant whose application was received earlier".

I think that such a provision should not be there. If we give this power, then probably the parties will not come forward to take the risk to submit their applications in time or follow the necessary directions because the preference may be given for any extraneous reasons by the authority who is going to be empowered

under this provision. Before giving a prospecting licence for exploring, there are certain conditions which they have to satisfy. If those conditions are satisfied, I don't think there is any reason why preference should not be given to that person or party who complies with the rules. They should not be overlooked and licence should not be given to other people. I think it would be better if this provision is deleted.

Regarding royalty, I think the percentage of royalty that is provided should be enhanced. At the same time, the number of years should be reduced so that no mine-owner would get it for more than 10-15 years. The Central Government should have the power to review the entire position. If it is possible, it may renew it. But, in no case, should it be given for more than 10-15 years.

I do not want to go into other provisions which have already been covered by other friends. I hope this Bill will be discussed in all its aspects by the Select Committee and the Government would see that all the defects in the Bill are removed. Because, whatever remarks we are making, we are making not because we want to oppose the Bill, not because we think there is no need for a measure now, but because we feel that this industry should get top priority in the scheme of our national development.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक आज उपस्थित है, यह हमारे देश के नवनिर्माण के लिये एक आवश्यक विधेयक है । लेकिन हमने अभी जो इसकी वर्तमान रूपरेखा देखी उस में हमें कुछ त्रुटियां प्रतीत हुई और चूंकि अभी यह बिल ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जायेगा और वहां पर इसमें संशोधन हो सकता है और इसकी रूपरेखा में कुछ तबदीली की जा सकती है, इसलिये मैं उस सम्बन्ध में अपनी कुछ राय हाउस के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं ।

आज हम इस संशोधन विधेयक के जरिये जो अभी तक एक माइंस एंड मिनरल्स (रेगुलेशन एंड अमेंडमेंट) ऐक्ट, १९४८ का था उसको हम दो भागों में विभाजित कर रहे हैं । पहले सब प्रकार के खनिज पदार्थों के लिये एक ही १९४८ का कानून था । आज हम उस कानून को दो विभागों मे बांट रहे है, एक पेट्रोलियम के लिये और दूसरा अन्य खनिज वस्तुओ के लिये । अब इस संशोधन विधेयक के अन्दर जितना हमारा कोल माइंस का व्यवसायिक क्षेत्र है वह जैसे अब तक व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति रही है वैसे ही आगे भी रहेगी या वह राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति होगी, इस का कुछ निर्देश हमें इस विधेयक के अन्दर दिखलाई नही पडता । इसके द्वारा केवल पुराने अधिनियम को दो हिस्सों में बांटा जा रहा है । अगर सरकार किसी कोल माइंस को लेना चाहे तो उसके लिये इस के अन्दर कोई धारा नही है जिसके कि मातहत वह ले सके । धारा १६ के अन्दर यही है कि उन खनिज वस्तुओ के वास्ते जोकि किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के आधिपत्य में हों, उन को अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहे तो ले सकती है । अब ऐसे मिनरल लैंड्स जोकि किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के न हों और जो किसी की व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति हो उस का अगर सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहे तो उस के लिये हम इस मौजूदा संशोधन विधेयक में कोई गुंजाइश नही देखते । इस में केवल लाइसेंस दिये जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है और लाइसेंस का भी रूप पहले अधिनियम में जो एक था उस की बजाय इस अधिनियम में दो बना दिये गये । पहले लाइसेंस केवल एक ही प्रकार का होता था और प्रोस-पेक्टिंग लाइसेंस और माइनिंग लाइसेंस एक ही व्यक्ति को मिल सकता था । आज हम ने इस के दो रूप कर दिये हैं, प्रास्पेक्टिंग का अलग और माइनिंग का अलग । इस में यह जरूर कहा गया है कि जिस व्यक्ति को प्रौसपेक्टिंग लाइसेंस देंगे उस को माइनिंग लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने की सुविधा दी जायगी,

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

सुविधा शब्द आया है लेकिन यह भी सभव हो सकता है कि अगर कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति बीच मे कूद पडे तो मुमकिन है कि वह बाजी मार ले जाय और माइनिंग लाइसेंस उस दूसरे व्यक्ति को मिल जाय और प्रोसपेक्टिंग लाइसेंस के लिये जिस ने दो वर्ष प्रयत्न किया वह विफल हो जाय । अब इस में धपलेबाजी की काफी आशका है । दो व्यक्ति प्रोसपेक्टिंग लाईसेंस के लिये दरख्वास्त देते हैं, एक उस में कामयाब हो जाता है, अब दूसरा व्यक्ति माइनिंग के लिये अलहदा लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर लेने मे कामयाब हो जाता है और जिस के कि पास प्रोसपेक्टिंग लाइसेंस है वह माइनिंग लाइसेंस नही प्राप्त कर पाता, दूसरा व्यक्ति चूकि धनवान है और रिसोर्सफुल है इसलिये वह उस को लेने मे कामयाब हो जाता है मै नही जानता कि ऐसा किस उद्देश्य से किया जा रहा है ? दो तरह के लाइसेंस देने की बात मेरी समझ मे नही आती और मै तो चाहूगा कि जिस के पास प्रोसपेक्टिंग लाइसेंस हो उसी को माइनिंग लाइसेंस भी दिया जाय और प्रोसपेक्टिंग लाइसेंस और माइनिंग लाइसेंस इन दोनो को एक साथ कर दे ताकि प्रोसपेक्टिंग लाइसेंस पाने के बाद उस आदमी को कोई डर न रहे कि आगे चल कर कही मेरा काम छिन तो नही जायेगा । जब हम देश को उन्नति पथ पर ले जाना चाहते है तब इस प्रकार का डर किसी के हृदय मे नही रहना चाहिये और जब वह समझ लेगा कि एक मर्तबा काम शुरू करने पर यह काम करने का अधिकार उसी को ही मिलेगा और उस से वह काम छीना नही जायगा तो वह उस में दिलचस्पी लेगा और मेहनत से करेगा । लेकिन जैसाकि मै ने पहले निवेदन किया आप इस धारा के अन्दर दो रूप दे कर उस के मन में एक डर और भय की भावना रखते है ।

मुझे आज यह चीज कहते हुए लज्जा अनुभव होती है कि आज हम अपने अधिकारी वर्ग में वह राष्ट्रीय चेतना नही ला सकते है कि पहले हमारा देश है और तब उसके बाद हम [illegible] । इसी के कारण आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे सामने बहुत सी समस्याए और कठिनाइया हैं, देश के सामने आर्थिक कठिनाई पेश है, द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना को चलाने के लिए हमे काफी बडी रकम की जरूरत है, हमारा घाटे का बजट है और हम चारो ओर से रुपया माग रहे है । आज हमारे देशवासियो और सरकारी कर्मचारियो में वही राष्ट्रीय देशभक्ति की भावना के विद्यमान होने की आवश्यकता है जो कि हमारे प्रधान मत्री महोदय ने अपनी जापान यात्रा मे वहा के लोगो मे देखी और जिसका कि उन्होने पार्टी मीटिंग में जिक्र किया था और लाइव बोम्ब जिसका कि प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण है । आज हमार देशवासियो म जापानियो जैसी राष्ट्रीय देशभक्ति की भावना दखन को नही मिलती है । आज वह चेतना और भावना हमारे बीच मे उदय होने की आवश्यकता है और तभी हमारा देश उन्नति कर सकेगा ।

मैं चाहता हू कि माननीय मत्री और ज्वाइट सेलेक्ट कमेटी इस सुझाव पर विचार करे कि प्रोसपेक्टिंग लाइसेंस और माइनिंग लाइसस यह दोनो लाइसेंस एक ही व्यक्ति को मिलें ।

दूसरी बात जो मै कहना चाहता हू वह डेवलपमेंट आफ मिनरल्स से सम्बन्ध रखती है । उसके लिए आपने दफा १७ रक्खी है जिसके कि अन्दर कहा गया है मिनरल डेवलपमेंट के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एक नोटिफिकेशन करके नियम बनायेगी । इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत हम सरकार के अधिकारियो को यह अधिकार दे रहे है कि वह इसके अन्तर्गत नियम बनायें और उन नियमो के अन्दर यह कार्यवाही हो । इस विधेयक मे हर एक चीजें अलग अलग दी गई हैं लेकिन उनमे हम कोई एक विशेष व्यवस्था जैसा मैने पहले कहा नही देखते । डेवलपमेंट आफ मिनरल्स, यह शब्द आये हैं

लेकिन वह डेवलपमेंट किस प्रकार से होगा, आया डेवलपमेंट व्यक्तिगत पूंजी के जरिए होगा या राष्ट्रीय पूंजी के जरिए किया जायगा या दोनों को मिला करके होगा या कैसे होगा, इसका कोई संकेत नहीं दिया गया है ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता था वह यह है कि वर्तमान विधेयक की जैसी रूपरेखा है उसके अनुसार बिना जमीन के मालिक की मरजी के हम उसकी जमीन को कंट्रोल नही कर सकते । एक आदमी दरख्वास्त देता है कि फलां जमीन को देखना चाहते है और सरकार उसके लिए मंजूरी भी दे देती है लेकिन अगर उस जमीन का मालिक अथवा जमीदार रजामंद नही होता और वह इस बात की इजाजत नही देता तो वर्तमान संशोधन कानून के अनुसार सरकार उसको इजाजत देने के लिए बाध्य नही कर सकती । जब तक जमीन एक व्यक्ति विशेष की प्रापरटी रहती है और वह उस जमीन का मालिक रहना है और वह जमीन देने को तैयार न हो तो मैं नही समझता कि इस कानून की .दद से उसको उस जमीन को देने पर कैसे मजबूर किया जा सकता है । इस में कही पर ऐसी व्यवस्था नही है कि आप उसको इस के लिए मजबूर कर सके । इसलिए मिनरल डेवलपमेंट जो आप करने जा रहे है उसमें कोई ऐसा निर्देश होना चाहिए कि जहा सरकार जरूरत समझे और जहा कोई मालिक जमीन रायलेटी न देना चाहे, उसको सरकार ले सके और वहां पर मिनरल डेवलपमेट का काम करवाये ।

डेवलपमेंट कार्य को करने के लिये जो दो नियम बनाये जा रहे है मेरी समझ में उनसे काम में प्रगति होने के कुछ रुकावट ही पड़ेगी । कानूनों की भरमार करने से मेरी राय में डेवलपमेंट का काम शायद धीमा ही पड़ेगा । जहां तक संभव हो कानून कम होने चाहिये और मेरी राय में इस तरह एक कानून के स्थान पर दो दो कानून बना कर हम कोई सही काम नहीं कर रहे हैं और ऐसा करके हम हाउस का समय और राष्ट्र का समय भी ले रहे हैं । जो हमारा पूर्व विधेयक था उसी में उचित संशोधन करके एक कानून से ही हम अपना काम भली प्रकार से चला सकते थे । हम विधेयकों की संख्या बढ़ा करके तरक्की नहीं कर सकते, बल्कि विधेयकों की संख्या कम करके ही ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकते हैं ।

मैं ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी से जिसके कि पास इस बिल को भेजा जा रहा है निवेदन करूंगा कि इस में उचित संशोधन कर दे । कोल, लिगनाइट वगैरह मिनरल्स शेडयूल ए में रक्खे गये है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आज इस कानन को बने ८, ९ वर्ष हो गये, लेकिन सोशलिस्टक पैटर्न की ओर जिसका कि निर्देश हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी सम्बन्धी रेजोलूशन में है उस ओर यह वर्तमान अधिनियम हमें नहीं ले जाता प्रतीत होता है और इस हेतु मैं सैलेक्ट कमेटी से अपेक्षा रखता हूं कि वह मेरे सुझावो को ध्यान में रक्खेगी और इस विधेयक में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करके सही रूप मे इसको फिर से हाउस के सामने रक्खेगी ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members would be very brief, because most of the points have been brought out.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): I propose to speak only on one point which has not been brought out. When I read the headline of this Bill I thought that this was an amending Bill, but now it comes to the fact that it is neither an original piece of legislation, nor an amending Bill.

The hon. Minister when commending the Bill for the consideration of the House mentioned *inter alia* that another piece of legislation which concerns petroleum is also going to be brought forward. Sir, the original Act which dealt with this subject, the Development of the Mineral Resources Act, was passed in 1948 and now in 1957 when the Government comes with an amending Bill, even though it is not said that it is an amending

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

Bill, the expectation of the House was that the experience that Government had for the last ten years would find a suitable place in the new piece of legislation and the new piece of legislation would be an all-embracing piece of legislation covering all subjects which were dealt with in the original Act.

Whatever might be the idea in the mind of the Government about a separate piece of legislation being brought about petroleum, we find no reason why Government could not bring forward simultaneously two pieces of legislation to satisfy the constitutional provisions when they thought it fit to bring this part of the legislation alone. Inspite of the large number of criticisms which were made on the floor of the House about mineral resources apart from petroleum, we could very easily find that the necessity, if at all there was, very good necessity by the experience of the past years, the most pressing necessity was a new piece of legislation which covers petroleum also.

Sir, the industrial policy of 1948 has been restated later on, reshifting priorities, as has been referred to by the hon. Minister. When this piece of legislation is being discussed, we wish to place before this House the general mineral policy of the Government in the light of the old Act. Hon. Members who spoke before me made out a point that the legislation which covered the development of our mineral resources was not at all a proper legislation, it was only certain measures which regulated the way in which the whole matter was carried out. I wish to submit that in the light of the policy of the Government of speedy and vast industrial development during the Second Five Year Plan, the mind and the heart that is put by the Government in the development of our industrial resources is not at all enough. When priorities are re-adjusted we find a veritable lack of sense of priority in that itself, because when we are regulating our industrial policy, when certain targets are to be accomplished during the Second Five Year Plan, we are definitely forgetting certain essential that are required in the mineral sector for the fulfilment of that target and also running of those industries.

The first point I want to stress is regarding the development of our petroleum resources. Government says it is going to bring another Bill which would cover petroleum. I mention petroleum specifically because licences granted for prospecting of petroleum divulges very seriously the policy of the Government in the matter of exploitation of mineral resources. Whatever might be the implications of the industrial policy, whatever might be the role that Government wishes the private sector to play, I submit it is highly dangerous for us to see that the private sector is given unbridled power in the exploitation of the mineral resouces

Coming again to petroleum, the danger of entrusting the private sector with a controlling power in the exploitation of the mineral resources is all the more because most of the oil companies which have got worldwide prospecting companies, distributing companies, refining companies, drilling companies are selling both crude oil and refined petroleum in this country. As has been disclosed on the floor of this House, most of these oil companies which sell petroleum products make a large amount of profit and if we come to a time when our petroleum resources are fully tapped, when we come to a stage of self-sufficiency in our own crude oil, the first interest that is affected is the interest of these oil companies and no sensible company with long credit will desire that its huge profits should be disturbed by means of this prospecting.

We are entrusting the entire prospecting of our oil to these foreign companies and these foreign companies hold a controlling interest in prospecting also.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are not to do so; it is not a correct statement.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The agreements with these companies are always documents of top secret character whose contents could not be disclosed on the floor of the House in the name of public interest; nobody in this country knows what are the terms of these agreements that the Government have entered into with these oil companies, because repeatedly the Government have said that it would not be in the public interest to disclose the terms of these agreements. Anyway, we find from the way in which prospecting is conducted that the oil companies have a controlling interest in it. At least the technical side of it is completely entrusted to the oil companies without any Indian technical supervision. The result will be that the oil companies who are afraid of striking petrol in India will not be certainly as enthusiastic as ourselves to strike petrol. Therefore, the role of the private sector at least in the prospecting of our minerals should be re-defined, and even though companies could be floated in the private sector, the Government should definitely retain a controlling interest in such companies and Government should have absolute supervisory control at least in the propecting of these minerals.

The next point is regarding the other minerals. There is nothing to be said for or against the provisions of this Bill in this connection as the Bill does not deal with the regulation or development of any mines whatsoever, but I may submit that in the case of the other minerals also the policy of the Government is half-hearted. Many vital and strategic minerals are required for running not only new industries to be set up under the Five Year Plan, but the industries that exist and are running without vital resources.

Take for example sulphur. In many industries sulphur is vitally required. We are getting our sulphur, and a large amount of it, at the cost of foreign exchange both from Mexico and Japan. Let us take fertilisers. Even though we require fertilisers, there are only a few companies in India, and some of them are running at a heavy loss just because we are compelled to import sulphur from other countries. In the Malabar District of Kerala it has been stated and found that there are large deposits of pyrites, and so far no attempt, no serious attempt, has been made to find out the possibility of prospecting the sulphur resources from the pyrite deposits of Malabar.

Many examples can be given. In many places because of the Government's half-hearted policy, lack of policy or lack of enthusiasm in finding out mineral resources and determining our own requirements of mineral resources, many deposits of vital minerals are lying idle without being developed, I appeal to the Government that if at all the Second Five Year Plan has to be fulfilled with the targets that we have envisaged, if at all our idea of, and enthusiasm for developing the industries of this country are to be fulfilled, the Government will have to change their policy in respect of the exploitation of these minerals. There should be a sort of missionary zeal on the part of Government to find out the deposits of minerals, to exploit them completely under our own control, so that we may develop our mineral resources and our industries could be run and fulfil our Second Plan targets completely and effectively.

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore): In view of the fact that many of the speakers have already spoken and there is very little to be said, I would like to make only one or two suggestions for the consideration of the Select Committee.

[Shri Shankaraiya]

While I am all for the development of the mineral industry in this country, I think attention should be paid more to development in a shorter period as far as possible, and intensiveness should be insisted upon. From the experience that we have had till now in the working of these minerals, we find that licences have been issued to several firms who have remained dormant or not carried out any work. They have taken licences for wide areas, but they have not carried out any work Under the provisions of this Bill, all those agreements have been tried to be renewed and continued Though a provision has been made in the Bill in clause 15 that the conditions of the licences can be modified or altered according to the provisions of this Bill, no provision has been made and no power has been sought by the Government to see that wherever there have been lapses, criminal cases pending or breaches of these conditions, those licences are cancelled and given to others

Our experience is, if I may say so, that licences are given to the extent of 200 or 300 square miles or acres, and the period is also 50 years and sometimes 99 years, but no work has been started As regards the intensiveness of the working of the mines, wherever there are minerals on the surface, so to say, which could be worked profitably, they carry on the work, but then they go on to the next area without intensively exploiting the mineral in the same place to the maximum extent possible When it comes to a question of not getting profit, they leave the mine and shift to the next area, even though the area is not covered under the licence Such facts have been brought to the notice of the hon Minister and I do not know why power has not been taken by the Central Government to see that such licences are cancelled.

If our idea is to see that minerals are exploited intensively, the provisions in clauses 6 and 7 will not be conducive to it. The period and the area mentioned in them are too high With regard to prospecting lincence 50 square miles is allowed in the case of some minerals and 10 square miles in the case of others, and the period is 30 years in the case of some and 20 years in the case of others. This period of 20 years is too much When a licence is granted and the party does not carry out any extensive work, Government will not be able to cancel the licence under this Bill, or if there is any breach of the provisions under the terms of the lease Government will not be able to enforce them unless they go to a court of law or pay compensation to the party So, power should have been reserved here for cancellation of such licences without the Government having to go to a court of law or having to pay compensation.

Therefore, I feel that in the best interests of the country to see that minerals are properly exploited, the period should be fixed and the area should also be limited If a company or a person works properly and exploits the minerals to the advantage of himself and the country, no maximum period need be fixed He can be given a renewal which will be dependant upon the progress and the satisfactory manner in which the mine is worked. This will enable the Government to see that minerals are exploited intensively, and not merely extensively.

The other suggestion I would make is with regard to the Central Government reserving the right to exploit these minerals wherever they deem fit. No doubt the Central Government have reserved this right and certain powers have been taken, but I for one have some apprehensions with regard to the State Governments exploiting the minerals. The State Governments are the proprietors entitled to royalty, and if the Central Government wants to exploit any mine, they can do so under this Bill in consultation with the State Government, subject to the

conditions in clause 3 (a) and (b). But if a State Government wants to exploit some minerals, it is the Central Government that issues the licence even though the proprietory rights and ownership rest with the State Government itself. I do not know, and the hon. Minister will kindly explain to me, whether the State Governments also have to take a licence and take the permission of the Central Government if they themselves want to exploit any of these minerals, and will they be subject to the same conditions as apply to the Central Government under clause 3 in respect of prospecting fee, royalty etc.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If I may be permitted to say so, they have got the prime right to exploit their own areas, and they have only to inform the Central Government if they wish to do it, and we will never come in their way

Shri Shankaraiya: Then, in that case if they have to inform the Central Government, it means they have to take a licence.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: And observe the rules.

Shri Shankaraiya: Under the rules, therefore, they are subject to this licence.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, no

Shri Shankaraiya: .... and they are under the control of the Central Government.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Of course, they are under the control of the Central Government so far as the technological aspect and the efficient running of the mines are concerned But we do not come in the way, as I said.

Shri Shankaraiya: So, if the Central Government, whenever they try to undertake the work of exploitation of any mineral, are themselves subject to certain conditions as regards prospecting fee, royalty, surface rent, dead rent and so on, which are due to private persons who happen to be owners, why should the State Governments not be subject to the same conditions? I am saying this, because I want to safeguard the rights and interests of the others also. Just as the Central Government pay royalty and other things to the owner of the mines, even though he is a private person, likewise, the State Government also should give royalty and other things when they undertake the exploitation of minerals in any particular mine. The private owner must be guaranteed these amounts. The State Governments should not be left to stipulate their own terms, when they go in for exploitation of mineral in any area. On the other hand, the private owners also should not be allowed to dictate their own terms to the State Governments; they must also be subjected to the rates that are fixed in the Second Schedule. Again, just as the Central Government are subject to the condition laid down in the Second Schedule, the State Governments also should be on the same level so far as the payment of fee, royalty, rent etc. is concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Mohamed Imam. I would request the hon. Member to be very brief, because I have to accommodate some more Members.

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug): I shall be very brief, and I shall not unnecessarily take the valuable time of this House.

This Bill is not controversial because all of us are interested in the development of the mineral industry and the mineral wealth of our country. Only I feel certain misgivings and doubts, which require clarification.

Nature has endowed us with many resources and amenities, which can be diverted usefully for human happiness and progress. Mineral wealth is one such. This Bill aims at exploiting the mineral resources that are

[Shri Mohamed Imam]

available at present, and sending them to other countries, possibly with a view to earn foreign exchange. What I would like to submit is that there is no planned attempt to explore our mineral resources throughout the country. We just take out from the earth whatever is visible to us and make some money. But in order to replenish it, Government are not making any serious efforts to unearth, to explore and to find out what mineral wealth or what mineral resources are available in the bottom of the earth.

There are large tracts of areas, and there are thousands and thousands of square miles, which have not been explored Especially, in the south, I might mention the area of Malnad, which is the least explored area. If only Government make a serious attempt, I am sure our mineral industry will develop very much, and we shall have many more mineral resources. Of late, we find a good deal of activity in regard to mineral exploitation in the whole country. Unlike what it was about ten years ago, we find that a large number of persons are coming forward to exploit the mines. And we see some small mines worked by human hand everywhere I do not know what the position is in the north but in the south, we find that every available portion of an area is occupied by some mineral prospector or some mine-owner. Even the rural areas are buzzing with activity. High-grade ores, especially, manganese ores are removed and then sent out. And there is keen competition, because the mineral industry is paying. Perhaps, the cost of the manganese ore is high, and it pays people to invest some money in the exploitation of this ore, and then send it abroad. But what will be the situation, if the prices of some of these ores come down? That is a factor which we have to take into consideration.

Whatever that may be, on the one hand, while we may be glad that we are exporting our valuable raw material outside the country and thereby earning dollars, on the other, we have to take the other side also into consideration. They are the raw materials that we export, we must confess that to that extent, we are unable to make use of those raw materials and that is because our country is poorly advanced in this field. Supposing our country had advanced industrially, then we would have made use of the manganese ore or iron ore for our own benefit. We would have manufactured finished goods and exported them abroad. It is very patent that it is our industrial helplessness that makes us export all these ores outside the country.

The time may come when we may have our own industrial development, when we may start our own industries, and I doubt whether we shall then have ample raw material for our own use. Is it not a penny-wise pound-foolish policy? Are Government sure that they have got enough of manganese ore or iron ore or any other ore, which they can give to posterity for building up proper industries? I think Government have been allowing these exports recklessly and without taking into consideration the volume of ore that is available in the country. That is also a factor which must be taken into consideration.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What is the alternative suggestion? Should we not have allowed exports?

Shri Mohamed Imam: You must be sure of the availability of these ores. I shall give you one example. I come from Mysore. Perhaps you are familiar, and you know the entire history of the Kolar Gold Fields

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not. I do not know all that is attributed to me.

Shri Mohamed Imam: I am saying this to the Minister through you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the only objection.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes): We request him to come to the south.

Shri Mohamed Imam: Once, the Kolar Gold Field area was considered to be a very valuable area. The entire area was leased out to an English company, who worked it for about 50 to 60 years. It so happened that they worked only the high-grade ores. But Government made up their mind to nationalise these mines, and today, these mines are a Government concern. Now, we find that the ores have been exhausted from many of the mines. I think there were about four companies; one of them is about to be closed, and in the case of the mines exploited by the others, the high-grade ore is exhausted.

Whatever that may be, on account of this indiscriminate leasing out of these mines, the country has lost its valuable mineral wealth, and it was valuable wealth, even though it was hidden underneath the earth. We have lost all those resources now. Supposing the Kolar Gold Fields are closed, and tomorrow, we want gold, it will be very difficult for us to make available to ourselves the necessary quantity of gold. Though there are one or two other mines, they are still in their infant stage.

So, either the Government should explore the possibility of striking other mines in other areas, or they must be careful and see that these areas are not depleted.

15·49 hrs.

[SHRI C R. PATTABHI RAMAN *in the Chair*].

Similarly, I am of the view that we have been exporting manganese and iron ores of very high grade, without taking this factor into consideration. I understand that negotiations have been going on between Japan and India for the export of iron ore. Only high grade ores have to be exported. Suppose after 50 years we are going to have iron industries throughout the country. I am sure we are going to have many iron industries in the country. Then are the Government sure that we will have enough quantity of ore for our use for our own purposes? If the Government indiscriminately allow all these valuable ores to be unearthed and exported outside, a time may come when we will have to feel sorry for our present actions. So what I submit is that the Government should be careful and should assess what is the possible quantity of ore that is available and what is the portion thereof that we can safely allow to be exported, taking care that we have enough for our internal use.

Another point is this. 'Mines' is a concurrent subject. It comes under the State as also the Centre. I understand the contractors and lease-owners are put to great inconvenience. I know instances where they have been allowed to prospect in certain areas and it has ceased with that, their attempts to get leasing licences having not materialised so far. Somehow the local government takes years and years to grant the necessary licence, so much so that many of the applicants who have applied for mining leases have become desperate I think this is a point which Government should consider After all, there are two stages. First, the man applies for a prospecting licence and if he thinks that he can carry on business, if he thinks that he can successfully operate it, he applies for a mining lease. So when he has obtained a prospecting licence, within a reasonable time the Government must be able to issue him a permanent lease; otherwise, it will be very difficult for him to carry on his business and it will be to his detriment

I am sure the Bill will go to the Joint Committee. What I am most anxious is, that Government should bear in mind not the present generation alone but future generations also and their prosperity. Now we may get some money, but a time will come when the entire country will be industrialised when perhaps we may need all these mineral resources.

Mr. Chairman: Shri N. R. Munisamy will be the last speaker. I would request him to be very brief as we have already encroached on the hon. Minister's time.

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore): I shall obey your ruling and take only five to seven minutes. Most of the points that I wanted to make have been made by previous speakers and I do not wish to inflict the same again on the House.

I find all the speakers have spoken supporting the measure. This is a Bill in which no party considerations are involved. We all know that the prosperity and progress of the country largely depend upon the development of the mineral resources of our country The mineral resources of our country are vast. I find from some Press reports that Rs 100 to Rs. 150 crores worth of minerals have already been exported last year It looks as if our country is full of such resources and if we could exploit them completely, we could earn Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores of foreign exchange and then we need not go to foreign countries for any aid. We can find our own resources in our own country

In the wake of industrialisation, I find that the exploitation of these mineral resources would add to our industrial wealth, because all these industries are giant industries. Unless we exploit the various minerals like dolemite, limestone, gypsum etc, we may not be able to make rapid progress in our industrialisation. So the general economy of the country has to be improved by exploiting completely the mineral resources of our country otherwise, we will be stranded.

But before doing this, I only wish that we should have a report from some expert body touring all over the country to find out what are the mineral resources we have and at what places they are found and in what quantity so that we can, in pursuance of that, regulate and develop the mineral industries. I would only suggest that Government appoint some committee to go into the details of this work and find out the extent of deposits of these valuable resources in our country.

Many hon. Members have traversed many provisions of the Bill. They were able to bring to the notice of the House certain defects, loopholes and failures so that the wisdom of the Joint Committee may be brought to bear on them and the Bill improved. I shall not go into detail, but shall only say a few words about some clauses.

I find in clause 5 under the First Schedule a list of specified minerals They are enumerated from 1 to 26. As has been pointed out by many hon. Members there are several minerals not mentioned there One of them happens to be mica There are several others like uranium, radio-active minerals and so on Therefore, I would only request that the Joint Committee be pleased to go into this question and see that instead of having a cumbersome way of framing the particular clause, they simply eliminate the Schedule and then only state them as illustrative ones, instead of putting them as exhaustive. The list looks as if it is an exhaustive one. Instead of that, let us have an illustrative list so that whatever minerals are found subsequently may be added on to the list. Power must be given to the State Government or the Central Government to add further minerals to the list which may be found subsequently. Therefore, I suggest that the list must be in the nature of an illustrative one, not an exhaustive one.

As regards checking up of the register to find out who has applied, the moment a particular individual pays the required fee, he should be entitled to look into the register, instead of only those who have already obtained licences. Any citizen of India is entitled to look into the register on payment of the required fee.

The other point is about clause 11 It is worded in a cumbersome way. This has been pointed out by several others also. It looks as if there will be severe criticism against Government in the case of the preferential right of certain persons. It is all a question of time Sometimes, it may be a few hours, sometimes a few minutes Still, it may happen that a person who had applied earlier may be preferred to one who came later, on this consideration alone Instead of having it this way, the sub-clause could be so worded as to say that whoever has got special knowledge of, or experience in prospecting operations or mining operations, as the case may be will alone be considered and other considerations will not be taken into account. I say this because there is a sort of favouritism by the State Government If a person happens to file an application earlier from the point of view of time, he may be preferred even though the person who applied later may have vast previous experience in prospecting and mining and may command better financial resources.

So sub-clause (2) of clause 11 may altogether be eliminated and the clause so worded that only the qualification of special knowledge, experience and financial resources are taken into consideration. I am sure these two things would guide the granting of licences instead of exhaustively putting all the other things. Otherwise, I am sure ultimately there will come a time when Government will be criticised very severely I only wish that it might not happen

Then I come to the Third Schedule This Bill in a way deals with two aspects, not only regulation and development of minerals but also amendment of the Act of 1948 The Third Schedule deals only with certain amendments to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. It looks as if in one and the same Bill we are bringing a bill for the amendment of an existing Act, the act of 1948, which is sought to be amended by a Schedule. I think this ingenious method is not at all correct They can as well bring a consolidated Bill to deal with the whole aspect. This method of curtailing the proper examination of the Act which is not before us—excepting a few clauses—is to be disapproved by this House.

16 hrs.

Another aspect which I wish to bring before this House is that this is a Bill which has been supported by all the parties except for the fact that a few suggestions have been made which I hope this House would take into consideration

Before concluding I would only say that we must have some preliminaries before granting licences for mining operations The preliminaries are in the nature of having a school which would teach the technical aspect of it. We are in need of technical personnel We must not only have a technical school but we must have a team of experts They must go throughout the country and make a real assessment of the deposit of minerals.

I would only say that there are and may be very many items which are not now found in the First Schedule which may subsequently be found by the State Governments or the Central Government as essential for the development of the economy of our country. We are now in progressive times. Those items should also be added so that the First Schedule may be recast in such a way that it is only illustrative and not exhaustive

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, when I heard the speeches of my hon. friends Shri Bharucha and more especially of my hon friends Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava—with all the kind words he said of me—and Shri Ansar Harwani I felt that I owed it to the House to give some more information, basic and preliminary with regard to the development, regulation and certain other simple technical aspects of the

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

mining industry of our country. But for a little incidental academic interest that I took in this subject, I would, perhaps, myself have had some of the same doubts as were raised by some hon. Members of this House Therefore, I do not at all blame why certain doubts have been raised although there is not much justification for the doubts being raised.

I will briefly try to summarise and point some of the main aspects of criticism levelled against this Bill Of course, I will leave aside for the time being all those things that have a legal and constitutional aspect.

One section of opinion says that this Bill is not progressive enough and, perhaps, inconsistent with or contrary to the policy declaration of Government; enough provision has not been thought of to assure the natural flow of the policy which has been enunciated by this House from time to time

The other criticism seems to have been made but it is a negative Bill and that it has left much vacuum and that it is self-contradictory and does not help the situation and it does not look to the interests and the objectives specified by Government

The third category I should have to say, were certain irresponsible allegations or criticism that were made and that too, I propose to take up in a summary way

Now Shri Bharucha and Shri Ansar Harwani and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava felt that there was not that opportunity given as a whole to our countrymen—not enough opportunity —for discovery of our mineral resources

Shri Naravanankutty Menon: On a point of order, Sir Is the hon. Minister during his speech competent to make a reference to the speech of any other hon. Member as irresponsible?

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): The remark was made with reference to Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's speech.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister was referring only to statements. The Members' names came later on.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Whether it precedes or follows it makes no difference

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The criticism was that there was no incentive or freedom of action so far as discovery of minerals is concerned I think there is some little confusion about the whole matter And with your permission, I would like to narrate the preliminary aspect of this search problem, the search for minerals and mineral resources

Everybody is entitled to search for minerals in the country If for instance, Shri Bharucha wants to form a group with Shri Ansar Harwani and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, he is quite welcome to go with the help of a small set of copass and instruments and with a few overseers to map out the area an area containing minerals and put them on record and then further consider in what way they are going to consider or use this map which they have made

Shri V. P. Nayar: They must first qualify themselves in geography

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Those people who are privately interested in minerals in the country are free to search for them The Government has got a very large organisation, namely, the Geological Survey of India, which undertakes to map out the entire country, search for minerals and then put it on record There are a number of publications which are issued, some weekly, some fortnightly and some monthly and these periodicals and publications are open for inspection, for assimilation and to be utilised. If my hon. friend Shri Bharucha wants or Shri Ansar Harwani wants, he can utilise them. It is only with

the question of the utilisation of this basic knowledge comes the question of prospecting. Prospecting means, I will have to say, detailed investigation of certain minerals about which preliminary information is already at the disposal of a party or parties.

The prospecting process requires some investment and certain rules and regulations. We have certain rules and principles in the Bill also whereby we select people for giving prospecting licences. Many technical questions arise at this stage because the person has to invest money. We give preference to the man or party which wants to invest money for prospecting, that is, for detailed investigation.

For instance, some university students suspect some ores of antimony, lead, zinc or cadmium. Then, any private concern is welcome to take advantage of that and then come to Government and apply for a prospecting licences. Many people apply to Government for prospecting licence. This question or principle of first come first served has been criticised by various sections of the House. I would submit that this principle was tried by us for the last 15 or 20 years Speaking personally, I am not very happy about it. But if you can get a substitute for this I can try to get it adopted. But, unfortunately, difficulties have baffled us in selecting a party that is to prospect in a certain area and that has not been solved. It is because of two or three aspects. Firstly, the mineral wealth belongs to the State Governments. It is not the Central Government which has to choose the licensee. The State Government have got to take into consideration certain facts. They are the primary proprietors of the area and so they have to give it and distribute it subject to certain rules and regulations framed by the Central Government which could not be ignored by the State Governments. Therefore, we have only to make certain rules. We found by experience that any amount of power or discretion which is given to the Central Government does not pay. If it is the State Governments that are given any amount of discriminatory legislation or power, then also it does not serve the purpose so far as the business interests of mineral exploitation is concerned. The Central Government is technologically more equipped than the States but, unfortunately or furtunately, the States possess the proprietory rights of the wealth. So, in between these two, restrictions cannot be imposed beyond a particular limit That is why we find, after a lot of experience, that first-come first-served has got to remain so long as conditions do not change in the country.

Shri Bharucha has raised another question of the entire subject of development being dealt with by a clause which gives superlative power to the Central Government. Let us see what clause 17 says. It says that for a certain purpose, the Central Government can by notification in the official Gazette make such rules as it thinks fit.

There is some difficulty in creating a uniform pattern of rules of development or conservation for all the mineral areas that could be discovered in the country. Take for instance, antimony. It is not found in such great abundance in our country as we would like. As against this, there is iron ore in great abundance. Perhaps we are the richest people in the world in respect of this. There are rules and regulations for both but they cannot go together. Thus, there are 96 elements in nature and based on these there are so many mineral ores They could not be put in one or two or six patterns of rules. Somebody has to take power in his own hand to frame rules from time to time so far as the regulation, development and other aspects are concerned. That is why we have taken under clause 17 power to do certain things and I assure the House that it is for the sake of efficient technological running of the mines on an economic basis. We

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

have no idea of imposing any restrictions on the actual working. Whether it is the State Government or the Central Government or a private party, they will all be at perfect liberty to work the mines within the frame-work of the rules which are based on experience, technology and science. We have not made any effort at artificial classification of our minerals. The division of minerals' ores into Schedules A and B have all been well thought of and the criticism levelled against the Government that this Bill is not progressive is perhaps answered by this classification.

I do not know whether we will be justified in taking away all these big areas worked by the private sector. I personally feel that we should not interfere with the private sector as it has developed in the past so far

My friend, Shri Chaudhuri, mentioned CPMO, a foreign concern which undoubtedly holds a substantial area of good quality manganese in Madhya Pradesh. Why should we grudge it? They have had the right to exploit manganese sometime back. We also want more foreign capital to flow into our country. Does he want to say both these things in the same breadth —invite foreign capital with a view to quick development of the country and create conditions so that they could not come in? I leave it at that.

The nation and the posterity will have to feel grateful to this Government, more especially, to the leader of the country for having specified so many minerals is Schedule A so that when the proper time comes it will be more progressively utilised for controlling the mines and utilising the industrial wealth of the country in the best interests of the country. I do not feel guilty on account of the fact that certain big mining rights have gone to the foreign people. We are getting all the benefits that we can under the circumstances and we should not grudge that.

I do not know what the criticism was with regard to the Orissa Mining Corporation. We control the policy and the general exploitation programme of iron ore in Orissa. We do not think that anybody can criticise that organisation. There are many aspects which can and should be considered. We want to export a large quantity—as large a quantity as possible—of iron ore for earning foreign exchange and utilise it for the development of the country. We have got large reserves of iron ore. The Geological Survey of India, the Indian Bureau of Mines and the technological staff of the private sector—all combined together—have discovered enough reserves which could be exploited for a reasonable number of years to come. We cannot export more than a certain quantity of iron ore even though we want to. We cannot transport. Our communications system has been burdened enough and it cannot take any more. So, in this limited space of time—next two or three years—somebody must help us. Who is it? One of my friends here has specifically mentioned the Japan Delegation which is here in the process of negotiating the terms. Why do we welcome them? It is because they have, on their own undertaking, taken the responsiblity to develop the transport with a view to increasing our export. Left to us perhaps, we would have had to go slow. We could not have exported more than two or 2·5 million tons. With the help of the other party, their technicians, investigations, etc. we are able to export five or six million tons or seven million tons in three years' time. We would have taken perhaps 15—20 years time.

Therefore, this Bill provides for greater power being vested with the Government in order to make regulations and exceptions whether it is the private sector or the public sector so that in special circumstances with a view to help a situation Government might take extra-ordinary powers to develop a certain pattern of concessions to a particular party. We do not want anything more than that. Within the frame-work of our

policy, we would surely make certain deviations which would ultimately go to benefit the very object for which all these things are done. That is why in certain clauses, Government have taken large powers.

My friend, Pandit Bhargava said that we have done a certain thing in one clause and tried to undo the same thing in the other clause. We cannot help it. We make one pattern of rule as a general case. The private party or the individual or the State Government or the Central Government have to be guided by them. But whenever exceptional circumstances come, like the demand of a large quantity of iron ore from Japan or from other countries, then we have got to deviate from the uniform pattern of rules which guide us on the whole. It is this reason that compels us to keep sufficiently large rule-making powers with the Government so that ultimately the object could be realised

There are certain other points to which I would now refer I am quite sure that this is not a negation of a Bill as pointed but by my friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I have already explained why the Government have chosen to take certain power, in clause 20 and others, because, obviously, they are to meet the situation as obtains under the existing periods.

Then my friend Shri Kasliwal wanted beryl to be bracketed with mica It is rather a complicated question. Beryl is under Schedule A. But mica cannot be under it, by any stretch of imagination. Mica is rather a very easy mineral to be worked upon, and beryl is undoubtedly mixed with mica, but we cannot help it. We have to see that beryl is not exported in any undesirable way, and it has to be left to the Government's efficiency and Government staff both at the Centre and in the States, and it has to be seen that the rules are observed. I do not think I need say anything more.

My friend Shri T. K. Chaudhuri, said something about our going back and that it is inconsistent with our policy. I have said and I repeat that so far as our existing lessees are concerned, the big ones holding large areas in various parts of the country, we have nothing to do but to leave them as they are at present so that a suitable and proper and desirable atmosphere is maintained in the world for capital inflow in the country.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy of Orissa raised certain objections on behalf of his Government and he thought that the royalty rates are inadequate and thereby we are just preventing the Orissa Government from getting their flow of income which is their due I assure him and I might inform the House that one of the main objects of this Bill is to take power in the hands of the Government to examine the rates of royalty on various minerals with a view to increasing them periodically, if it is possible and desirable Previously we could not touch it, according to agreements If there was an agreement for a period of 20 or 30 years, we could not touch it. But now, we have taken the right of examining the rates of royalty every second year and, if necessary, to change it every second year, either this way or that way. I would not like to go into the details of what the Orissa Government wanted us to do with regard to any royalty, but I would like to point out one aspect of this demand on the Central Government to increase the rate of royalty. All these mineral ores sell in the international market at a competitive price. If you go on permitting one State against the interests of another State, one country against the interests of another country, and if they are allowed to increase their income from it, irrespective of the fact whether it can sell in the international market or not, it will not be a healthy feature for trade in that particular commodity. Certain States wanted a unilateral increase without any regard, and an increase which is out of all proportion, in their

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royalties. We have had the question examined and we found out that in this competitive world, when the manganese trade is now being carried on by more than one country, and where all the countries are not much disposed to purchase all the manganese that we produce, and when we have no monopoly in the sense that we used to have sometime back, it is for us to see that we do not suffer in the international trade, and that in the competitive prices we have got to keep ourselves alive. From all these aspects, the Central Government must have its own voice and if we feel that there is no justification for any State to increase the rate of royalty, we shall not do it, in the interests of the States, in the interests of the States' own trade and in the interests of national trade

I will try hurriedly to pass on to one or two more points. Shri Basappa thought that we are not making provision for taking over such mines as are not being worked. It is not a fact. Under the rules, we have immense power, and we shall see to it that any private party or group of persons, if they take a mine under their control and do not work it or do not work it efficiently, and against the interests of the country, they will not be allowed to retain those rights. We shall take away those rights from such a person and work the mine in a better way. Therefore, there is no question of letting big chunks of mining areas remain with people who do not want to pursue the programme according to the policy of the Government.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That power should be taken in the Act itself.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I personally feel that there is some difficulty in enacting such a measure and putting it on the statute-book. There are certain conditions. We should not presume that any party will be inefficiently working the mines. There is a certain minimum presumption on the part of the Government and the statute. Therefore, we thought that, under the best circumstances, we should presume that the parties, by spending a lot of money and with all the technical assistance that they will get from their staff, will work it well. If they do not work it, we thought that we should have some powers to stop them, and then work it in the best interests of the country.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I just put one question to the hon Minister? If there is no provision in the Act, how are the rules to be valid relating to the taking over of possession, when there is violation of any of the conditions? I would rather think that even now, the hon. Minister should be pleased to put in an amendment to authorise the Government to take possession, when there is a certain violation in certain cases, and get the lease cancelled.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That will be considered by the Joint Committee I have no objection. If the Joint Committee so considers, and the House so wishes it, that question will be considered and we might incoroprate it. I have an open mind on this question.

I would now like to take the question of the separation of the two Acts. In this, the oil business comes. My friend Shri Narayanankutty Menon is very much interested in it and I am glad that he is taking some interest in the general question of oil. He has said many things about oil with which I do not agree at all. Perhaps, what he said is based on lack of information, if I may use that word. It is not a fact that the oil-suspected areas will all be let out to private companies. My friend knows that there is a Government body now known as the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which is conducting oil exploration not only in one but in five areas. We, as Government, are exploring for oil not only in Jwalamukhi but in other areas of the Punjab, Cambay, Jaisalmer and in certain areas of Uttar Pradesh also. They are on the look-out for some other areas into

which foreign experts are pouring. We do not know if we can get oil from any one of these places, but a vast amount of money is needed for oil exploitation, more for production, and much more for processing and distribution. All that obviously cannot be done in a short time. Of course, there are certain areas which have gone to private companies Based on our policy of mixed pattern, we would welcome private concerns to help us, but not help us in a way which is inconsistent with our basic policy For instance, one of the large areas, oil-bearing areas, has gone into the private sector and they have held certain dominating influence and concessions in that. They are there. We have made agreements We cannot break them; we cannot commit any breach of faith They were entered into by the Government three or four years back Of course, as time changes, if we find that it is not in the best interests of the country, we shall pursue the matter with those companies and see how best it can be modified

Taking all these factors into account and also the fact that there will be a large margin of profit which can only be acquired when we know the whole process of oil exploration, production and all that, frankly speaking, we do not want forward simultaneously the two legislations, because we still lack that experience When I say this, I do not say it in a sense of modesty After the labour that we have put in in our Ministry and the little work I have myself put in, we think we will require some time to get control over the intricate and slippery question of oil. Until that time, it will be risky to take any step to bring forward a legislation in that matter. There are many aspects which have to be dealt with exhaustively and in a comprehensive way with regard to oil—administration, regulation, development and so on.

We have more experience in other mineral products than what we have in oil. For instance, we know what we have to do in regard to iron. We can safely deal with foreign markets. Similarly, we have experience in regard to manganese, lead, cobalt and so on. But so far as oil is concerned, we have to do a little more thinking and we require a little more education I may inform the House that so far as drilling or exploration of oil is concerned, our performance is extremely good and much above the average Foreign experts who come and visit our work have given complements to us and I feel proud over the work done by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Therefore, we think we have to wait a little more to bring forward a draft Bill dealing with the question of oil.

I have nothing more to say except to meet one point raised by Mr. Imam He said that large areas are not explored and at the same time he said that a lot of activities are going on in the South where manganese ores are exploited and all that I want to assure my hon friend that we are doing our best and are doing the exploration work in a very good way. But exploration is not the end. We know that even though we have been able to explore a thousand million tons of iron ore, we are not able to export 5 million tons. There is a big gap between exploration and actual exploitation and earning money. Each one of these processes has to be developed in an integrated pattern. There ought to be a natural flow from A to B, B to C, C to D and D to E. The whole thing has to be considered from A to E—exploration, production, processing, export and all that, The moment there is a gap or in imbalance created in between, a lot of money is wasted. Therefore, our exploration programme is tuned to the speed in other processes which we can see in the foreseeable future.

I am quite alive to the situation that there are certain minerals in exploring which we are not as fast as we ought to be I see it, but we cannot help it The reason is perhaps we have not got enough money to proceed with minerals which we know

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how to explore. For instance, if we had a lot of money, we could venture into a big programme of survey of our mineral resources. If our Ministry is able to spend Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 15 crores, we can complete all the mineral survey programme shortly, but we cannot do it. Therefore, we have to proceed slowly

I think I have covered generally the various points raised by the House. The points that have not been covered by me may be taken up by the Select Committee. I am glad that this Bill is being referred to the Joint Committee in view of the fact that there is so much interest evinced by the House I hope that after the Bill comes out of the Joint Committee, it will be a Bill which will satisfy the House and we will pass it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What about sulphur deposits and pyrites?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as our knowledge goes, geologically perhaps sulphur is not to be found in adequate quantities. There are some deposits right in the North, Jammu and Kashmir, but man power is so short and its economy is not established. So far as free sulphur is concerned, we are not adequately equipped by nature with sulphur. But I want to assure the hon. Member that we are continuing our search for sulphur as well as for copper. So far as non-ferrous copper is concerned, we have tried our level best and we have increased our output. But it will take some more time for us to inform the House as to how much more copper, antimony, cobalt etc. we can produce. But so far as sulphur is concerned, I am afraid I am not even in a position to give a rosy picture. At the same time, we are trying our best ourselves and also to pursue the State Governments to explore sulphur.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether there is any objection to including magnesite in the list of specified minerals?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That question can be considered.

Shri Mohamed Imam: Sulphur prospecting has been going on in Mysore State in Chitaldrug and a lot of money has been spent. I would like to know the result, whether there is every prospect of getting sulphur in that area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will gather the information and pass it on.

Mr. Chairman: There is enough time to consider it in the Joint Committee I will not put the motion for referring the Bill to the Joint Committee to vote

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of mines and the development of minerals under the control of the Union be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely: Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy, Shri Liladhar Kotoki, Shri Ghanashyamlal Oza, Shri P C Bose, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri H C. Heda, Shri K. G. Wodeyar, Dr. N. C Samantsimhar, Shri Hem Raj, Shri Jaswantraj Mehta, Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya, Shri Rup Narain, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta, Shri T. B Vittal Rao, Shri Khushwaqt Rai, Shri Ignace Beck, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao Dige, Sardar Swaran Singh, and 10 Members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 9th December, 1957;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to the Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill seeks to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to give effect to certain recommendations of the Tariff Commission. The House will have observed from the statement of objects and reasons that the Bill seeks firstly, to grant protection for the first time to the automobile industry, secondly to continue protection to certain industries, namely, the cocoa powder and chocolate industry, the calcium lactate industry, the cotton and hair belting industry, the wood screw industry and the antimony industry beyond the 31st December, 1957 and thirdly to discontinue protection in respect of the electric brass lamp holders industry from the 1st January, 1958.

The provisions of this Bill in regard to the grant of protection to the automobile industry and to the continuance of protection to the cocoa powder and chocolate, the calcium lactate, the cotton and hair belting, the wood screw and the antimony industries will have immediate effect. The provision withdrawing protection in respect of the electric brass lamp holders industry will take effect from 1st January, 1958.

I shall first deal with the automobile industry, to which protection was granted for the first time. A copy of the Tariff Commission's report on this important industry and the Government's resolution thereon have already been laid on the Table of the House. The Commission first examined the question of the grant of protection to this industry in 1953. In its report the Commission emphasized that for the speedy development of this industry it was essential that the manufacture of automobile should be restricted to as few firms as possible and that greater use of vehicles should be encouraged by lowering prices. The Government accepted this recommendation and the various firms were invited to submit their terms for Government's approval. Government approved only six firms for taking up the manufacture of selected types of motor vehicles. Further, with a view to reducing the price, the rates of duty on several components were brought down so that the incidence of customs duty on a complete knocked down condition of a pack were approximately 40 per cent *ad valorem* on the average. In spite of the measures taken by the Government, the consumers' price for automobiles did not show any significant decrease. On the contrary, representations were received from the manufacturers, asking for an increase in the selling price for the vehicles on the ground that the cost of raw materials and components had gone up and, in particular, that the manufacturing cost of components in India was much higher than the cost of components manufactured abroad. Accordingly, in August 1955, the Government requested the Commission to examine the fair ex-works selling price of various types of motor vehicles manufactured in the country and also to advise on how the prices should be revised from time to time as more and more components were being produced in the country. On

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a subsequent reference from the Tariff Commission, the Government informed them that the automobile industry was to be treated as a protected one and that they could make specific recommendations in regard to the conversion of revenue duties and protective duties where appropriate, when submitting the report on the enquiry.

In conducting the enquiry, the Commission was requested by the Government to devote special attention to:

(a) the extent to which and the manner in which the obligations of the several units under their approved manufacturing programme had been discharged;

(b) the further steps that would be necessary to implement them fully, and

(c) the difficulties, if any, in the way of full discharge of such obligations in future.

The Tariff Commission has conducted a very thorough and comprehensive review of the entire industry and has made a number of recommendations of which those dealing with the system of price control to be exercised by the Government in future, the production programme of the manufacturers in the light of the trends of demand for vehicles and the import duties of automobile components are the most important.

I take this opportunity on behalf of the Government and myself—and I hope that the House will join me—in saying that the Commission has done really a remarkable job, as far as the review of this particular industry is concerned.

Historically speaking, Sir, the importance of establishing an automobile industry in the country was recognised by the Government of India in 1945 when a Panel on Automobiles and Tractors was constituted to make recommendations on the development of manufacture of automobiles and tractors in India. However, no definite action seems to have been taken on the recommendations of this Panel which were submitted in 1947. In the statement of Industrial Policy made in this House in April 1948, automobiles and tractors were classified among industries of importance, which would be subject to regulation and control by the Central Government. In 1949, Government decided that import of motor vehicles should be allowed only in completely knocked down condition. At the same time, further increase in assembling capacity beyond what was in existence prior to 1948, was not encouraged. From 1st April, 1950, customs duty on certain parts which were being manufactured in the country was raised pending enquiry into the question of grant of protection and assistance to the industry. Again, an Automobile Expert Committee was appointed in June, 1950 to examine the position in regard to the inclusion of particular parts of automobiles in categories bearing different rates of import duty to make recommendations of their classification. As the House is aware, an automobile contains several components and these had to be gone into very carefully.

The main recommendations of this Committee were accepted by the Government and given effect to in March, 1951. Certain other measures were also taken to promote the development of the industry. For effective standardisation of types and models of vehicles to be imported into the country, restriction was imposed on the assemblers requiring them to import only three types of cars and trucks from each of the dollar and soft currency areas. May I remind the House that before this important decision was taken, almost two to three dozens of types of motor trucks and passenger cars were being imported into this country and that made for a lot of confusion for manufacture of

component parts. In March, 1952, the Government of India referred to the Tariff Commission for enquiry and report the question of the grant of protection and assistance towards encouragement of automobile industry in India. The Commission submitted its report in 1953. I am recapitulating for the information of the House some of the recommendations made by the Commission:

(a) There should be four types of cars (baby, light, medium and heavy) and four types of commercial vehicles (below one ton, one to two tons, three tons and 5 tons and above) for civilian requirements in India.

(b) The progressive development of these vehicles should be such that 50 per cent of the *c.i.f.* value of the *c.k.d.* packs is to be completed within three years from the time of Government's approval.

(c) From the point of view of production, the army demand should be combined with the civilian demand.

In accordance with these recommendations, the following schemes of progressive manufacture were approved by the Government:

(*a*) Baby Car	Morris 8 . . .	Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta.
Do. .	Standard 10 . .	Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras.
(*b*) Light Car .	Fiat 100 . . .	Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay.
Do. . .	Hindustan Landmaster	Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta.
(*c*) Medium Car	Standard Vanguard .	Standard Motor Products of India, Ltd., Madras.
(*d*) Big Car	Dodge/Desoto/Plymouth	Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay.
Do. .	Studebaker . .	Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta.

For the commercial vehicles we approved Dodge, Desoto, Plymouth, Standard, Studebaker, Morris, Fargo, Mercedez-Benz, Leyland and Jeep. As for the vehicular type of diesel engines, we took up Perkins P-6 and Meadows DC-330.

Dodge and Studebaker vehicles were also permitted to be offered to the public fitted with the vehicular type of diesel engines under development indigenously.

In 1955, the Tariff Commission were again requested to review the progress made by the automobile industry. The report was published towards the end of 1956 and it was laid on the Table of the House in early 1957. These recent recommendations of the Tariff Commission and Government's decisions on the same are well known to this House.

The Commission also examined at length the manner in which the automobile industry should develop to meet the country's requirement and made the following recommendations in this connection:—

(a) We should give priority to the manufacture of commercial vehicles rather than passenger cars;

(b) In the case of commercial vehicles, the maximum demand will be for diesel vehicles and instead of trying to discourage this trend, every effort should be made to meet the demand;

(c) It would be definitely undesirable to introduce any more passenger cars for manufacture in the country;

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(d) Additional capacity required for commercial vehicles should be installed in existing units rather than new ones.

It was also the view of the Commission that the prices charged by the automobile firms for their vehicles are reasonable. While mentioning this important recommendation, I may draw the attention of the hon. House to the important fact that all over the world in countries where motorisation has progressed at a very rapid rate, in all those countries in the beginning they had restricted production to as few units as possible and had standardised and increased the volume of production by lowering the prices and making them economical; as one goes along, expanding the production programme to bring more units into production.

It is a matter of gratification that the automobile industry has progressed very well. Even more than that the development in the field of manufacture of ancillary items has been remarkable. Among the more important components manufactured are pistons, pistons rings, Gudgeon pins, Cylinder Liners, Spark plugs, Shock Absorbers, Radiators, Brake Linings, Clutch Discs, Brake Assemblies, Clutch Assemblies, Thin Wall Bearings, Pumps (including multi-cylinder pumps), Nozzle Holders, Elements, Delivery valves, Nozzles, Road Vehicular Type Diesel Engines. The Tariff Commission has also recognised the important progress made in the manufacture of automobile components within the country.

While this is good, it may be, however, pointed out that the cost of manufacture of automobile components in India is normally much in excess of the amount of saving effected by the manufacturer when he deletes the components from his programme. Because of the small volume of production, the initial production of these components becomes much more expensive than the components when they are imported in small quantities. The Tariff Commission has given a number of reasons for this, one of which is limited turnover of automobiles in the country. No country with a turnover of less than 1,00,000 vehicles per year can make it really economical and the House knows the present turnover of vehicles in this country is 32,000 annually. Quick and rapid growth of automobile industry in any country really depends on the tempo of motorisation that spreads in the national economy. Therefore the volume, price and quality of the vehicles and cars manufactured in a country are the most important factors to be constantly borne in mind. All our policies in this regard have, therefore, been framed and implemented with this objective, as far as the development of this important industry is concerned.

The Tariff Commission has also come to the conclusion that import duties on the components whose early manufacture is of special importance (for example engines, transmission, rear axle, suspension and chassis frames) should be raised to 70 per cent. *ad valorem*. in order to provide sufficient incentive for the manufacture of these components in India while the duty on other components of which there was no early prospect of manufacture in India should be lowered to 25 per cent. and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The Commission have recognised that the effect of their recommendation would be to raise the factory price of most vehicles, but have expressed the view that this would be largely off-set by a reduction in the dealers' margin of profit for which they have suggested a ceiling of 10 per cent. on the ex-factory price in the case of motor cars and 7½ per cent. in the case of trucks subject to a further overall ceiling of Rs. 1,000 in either case, so that no dealer gets per unit more than Rs. 1,000.

The Commission have also recommended that the automobile industry

should be granted protection for a period of ten years, but the rates of duties should be revised in the light of progress made in the manufacturing programme at reasonable intervals from time to time. Government have accepted the Tariff Commission's recommendation that the automobile industry should be granted protection and this Bill seeks to give legislative effect to this decision. Once protection has been extended to the industry, it will be possible for the Government to review the rates of duties on the various automobile components from time to time under section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act. However, after full consideration, the Government have decided that there is no immediate need to increase or adjust the rates of duties on the various automobile components as recommended by the Tariff Commission, as in Government's view the domestic industry is already sheltered to a very considerable extent by restrictions on imports. Because of the present foreign exchange position the quantum itself is restricted and as such there is no need to give additional protection by the raising of duty. It is also the intention of the Government that in the grant of import licences for components, special weightage should be given to firms which show the maximum progress in indigenous manufacture, while firms which lag behind the programme which they have given to Government will have their licences restricted. This is just to give encourage and impetus to those who had given better performance and have larger indigenous components. If any changes are considered later, Government will take action under section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act as indicated by me earlier.

Sir, I need not deal in any detail with the other aspects of the Tariff Commission's recommendation to which I have made a reference in the earlier part of my speech. Briefly, the Tariff Commission have recognised that the demand for automobiles has increased and is increasing and that the development of industry should be fostered on sound lines by canalising this demand into as few a number of types or makes of vehicles as possible so that lower cost of production and more reasonable return to the firms on their capital investment may be achieved. They have emphasised, in particular, the need for fostering production of commercial vehicles so as to meet the increased demand under the Second Five Year Plan. Government have given careful consideration to these recommendations and will continue to implement the manufacturing programme for automobiles in this country with due regard to the views expressed by the Commission.

The Commission has recommended that the present system of price control under which prices are fixed on the basis of a gentleman's agreement with the producers should be substituted by a more flexible system under which no maximum prices are fixed. Government have cautioned all the manufacturers that before they want to raise the price of any particular unit they have got to give prior notice and causes thereof to the Government of one month during which time Government will examine the proposal and decide and give their approval, if any, on merits. Government have accepted this recommendation subject to certain safeguards. It is worthy of note that the Tariff Commission has found that on the whole, the prices charged by manufacturers so far have been fair I am mentioning this in a little more detail because there has been a general feeling in some quarters in the country that some of the automobile units manufactured in this country carry a little higher price than it should be.

The Commission has also made some recommendations for improvement of the quality of automobiles manufactured in the country and the Government will endeavour to enlist the cooperation of the industry in giving effect to them. The importance

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of the automobile industry to augment the rail transport to stimulate other light engineering and consumer industries and to increase the employment potential needs hardly to be stressed. The House will be glad to know that as a result of the wise and far-sighted policy followed by the Government in the last decade in the development of the automobile industry, the production of cars, jeeps and commercial vehicles has gone up considerably in the last several years. Whereas there was hardly any production of these automobiles in this country in 1948 when the country became independent in 1950 the assembling percentage was 8278 cars, 367 jeeps and 8715 commercial vehicles (more or less assembly of c.k.d.). The corresponding figures for 1957, the House will be glad to know, are estimated at 12,500 cars, 4,500 jeeps and 14,650 commercial vehicles. That is about 32,000 in all as compared to what it was in 1950, about 17,000 in number, with a very large percentage of indigenous components.

Whereas in 1950, as the House knows, the indigenous components were practically nil in 1957 we have not only doubled up the manufacturing programme but have a very large percentage, in most cases 50 to 60 per cent. of indigenous components.

Coming to particular makes of vehicles, whereas the production figures of Hindustan Landmaster (now Ambassador), Fiat, Dodge truck and Leyland trucks in 1950 were 1311, 131, 2195 and 835 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1957 are estimated at 4435, a four-fold rise, 4687 almost 30 to 35 times rise, 4,936 almost two and a half times rise and 1,030 about 30 per cent rise respectively. Not only the production in terms of values and numbers has gone up, but also the degree of indigenous contents has considerably increased. Whereas in 1948, there was hardly any manufacture, apart from the assembly from imported components incorporating the indigenous tyre, tube, battery and uphostlery material, the present position is that in the Hindustan Ambassador the indigenous content is well above 56 per cent., in Fiat about 38 per cent., Standard Ten 30 per cent, Standard Vanguard 33 per cent, jeep 46 per cent and Mercedes Benz trucks 43 per cent and Dodge Trucks 49 per cent respectively.

As the House would agree, this is a very big development and it is hoped that at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the indigenous contents of the vehicles and cars would be raised to about 75 per cent to 80 per cent on the average, barring only some of the proprietary parts which have to be inevitably imported. The target of production at the end of the Second Five Year Plan is also expected to rise to 65,000 representing four times the production level of 1950. I am quite confident that this figure will be considerably exceeded by the time the Second Plan period is over.

The authorised capital of the six automobile firms is Rs. 41 5 crores and the issued and paid up capitals are Rs. 20.6 crores and Rs. 18.5 crores respectively. The investment in plant and machinery is Rs. 8.5 crores and in buildings and equipments Rs. 4.5 crores. The importance of the industry from the employment angle is evident from the fact that whereas the total employment figure in the automobile and connected industries stood at 7,961 in 1954, the same is 18,360 as on September, 1957. Every car and commercial vehicle under development is also developing their own petrol or diesel engines, besides the two vehicular type of diesel engines which are being developed as alternative power units for commercial vehicles originally offered with petrol engines It can safely be assumed that at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the engine requirements of cars and commercial vehicles would be met in adequate quantities from the indigenous sources. Thus we would have laid

firm foundation of a healthy and growing automobile industry.

17 hrs.

Now, I shall deal with the five industries where the protection already in force is due to expire at the end of the current year In respect of these industries also, the Tariff Commission's report and the Government's Resolutions thereon have been laid on the Table of the House. I shall, therefore, not take up the time of the House in dealing with these industries in any further details.

I may only point out that these protected industries have given a good account of themselves. The production has risen in all these industries in the last five years as will be seen from the following figures:

Item	1952	1956	Rise
Cotton and hair beltings	Rs. 51 lakhs	Rs. 71 lakhs	40 percent
Wood screws	1·4 million gross	7·1 million gross	500 percent
Calcium lactate	20 tons	46 tons	230 percent
Antimony	188 tons	588 tons	320 percent
Electrical brass lamp holders	8 lakh nos.	33 lakh nos	400 percent.

As the hon House has been taking great interest in the working of the Tariff Commission and hon. Members have been making valuable suggestions and observations on the working of the Tariff Commission whenever these Tariff Admendment Bills are moved on the floor of the House, I would like to give a brief review of the working of the Tariff Commission so far

It will be seen that during the six years from 1952 to 1957 the Commission has submitted 112 reports in all. This comes to an average of 19 reports per year, which should be deemed to be a good performance, considering the time and labour involved in the examination of issues and preparations of detailed recommendations on different industries some of which have been fairly complicated cases, *e.g.* automobiles, locomotives, rubber tyres and tubes, cement etc.

The Commission has also endeavoured constantly to reduce the number of cases where it could not submit reports in time before the expiry of protection. However, you will be glad to find that the number of such cases was 25 in 1952, 24 in 1953, 16 in 1954, 5 in 1955 and 11 in 1956. During the current year 1957, the Commission has submitted all the reports due and thereby completely wiped out the backlog As there has been a constant complaint whenever Tariff Bills come about the delay in the submission of reports I have given this statistical abstract

Government have also finalised the examination of the Commission's reports and the issue of Resolutions thereon as early as possible in each case Under the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, Government are normally expected to finalise action on each report and place copies of the report, Resolution etc., on the Table of each House of Parliament within three months in each case. Consultation with the various Ministries concerned, examination of recommendations at different levels and Government decisions obviously take some time in each case depending upon the complexity of the issues involved. It can be seen that the average interval between the dates of receipt of the

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

reports and the dates of issue of Government Resolutions thereon was about 106 days during 1952, 88 days during 1954, and 70 days during 1957.

The Government not only implements the Resolutions made on the reports of the Tariff Commission, but the several important and valuable recommendations of the Tariff Commission on improving the working of the protected industries are also being constantly looked after by the Government in various Ministries. The Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry continuously guides and watches the performance of the protected industries, and the House will be glad to see the production of all the protected industries rising; the quality of items manufactured by these industries is more and more coming to standard specifications, and the prices of these commodities are, in most of the cases, getting reduced to lower and lower unit costs. This fact can be very well borne out by a study of the protected industries particularly during the last decade. I can assure the hon House that neither the Tariff Commission nor the Government believes in continuous long-term protection. Protection has to be only for a temporary period.

The hon. House will see that the three major basic considerations before us in giving protection to any industry are: (1) maximum and most profitable utilisation of indigenous raw materials for production of such items for which the country has so far relied on foreign imports, (2) protection should not be more than the minimum that would be necessary to give adequate shelter to any indigenous industry against a competitive foreign product, and (3) to so accelerate the production of such items at comparatively economical cost as to make the country as self-sufficient as possible at the very earliest possible date, enabling the country to remove or reduce the protection in the earliest possible period Efforts are also being concentrated on getting the indigenous products manufactured on such sizes of units and at such locations as would produce the indigenous articles at comparatively lower price, thus obviating the need of continuing prolonged protection or giving any high degree of protection.

With these words I commend the Bill to the House.

Mr. Chairman: The motion has been moved and discussion will start tomorrow.

17.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 14th November, 1957.

[*Wednesday, 13th November, 1957*]

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MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . 351—5

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Bimal Ghose and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty respectivley regarding the statement made by the Minister of Rehabilitation at the Rehabilitation Ministers' Conference in Darjeeling in connection with the rehabilitation of future migrants from East Pakistan.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . 358—61

The following papers were laid on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 3252, dated the 12th October, 1957, making certain amendments to the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Rules, 1953.

(2) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. III—Second Session, 1957 of Second Lok Sabha.

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV—First Session, 1957 of Second Lok Sabha.

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VI—Fifteenth Session, 1957 of First Lok Sabha.

(3) A copy of the annual Report of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for the academic year 1956-57 (upto 31st July, 1957).

(4) A copy of each of the following Notifications under

Columns

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

Section 10 of THE Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 :—

(i) S.R.O. 2911, dated the 14th September, 1957, making certain amendments to the Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 1956.

(ii) S.R.O. No. 2984, dated the 21st September 1957, making certain amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules 1956.

(iii) S.R.O. No. 3233, dated the 12th October, 1957, making certain amendments to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949.

(iv) S.R.O. No. 3234, dated the 12th October, 1957, making certain amendments to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949.

(v) S.R.O. No. 3346, dated the 19th October, 1957 making certain amendment to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956.

(5) A copy of each of the following papers under Sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :

(i) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Titanium Dioxide Industry.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 8 (1) TR/57, dated the 28th September, 1957.

(iii) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Plywood and Teachests Industry.

(iv) Government Resolution No. 28(1) TP/57, dated the 30th September, 1957.

(v) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Diesel Fuel Injection Equipment Industry.

(vi) Government Resolution No. 21 (5) TP/57, dated the 25th October, 1957.

(vii) Government Notification No. 21 (5) TP/57, dated the 25th October, 1957.

(viii) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Sheet Glass Industry.

(ix) Government Resolution No. 14 (1) TR/57, dated the 1st November, 1957.

(x) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Machine Screw Industry.

(xi) Government Resolution No. 18 (1) TP/57, dated the 25th October, 1957.

(xii) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Oil Pressure Lamps Industry.

(xiii) Government Resolution No. 46 (1) TR/57, dated the 1st November, 1957.

(xiv) Government Notification No. 7 (3) TR/57, dated the 29th October, 1957.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED. . . 361

Eighth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . 361—62

Shri Tangamani called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the train collision at Kosma Railway Station on the 8th November, 1957.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) made a statement in regard thereto.

BUSINESS OF HOUSE . .

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding the Government Business to be transacted during the current session.

STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER . . 363—64

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 4th September, 1957 to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 1457 regarding Nicobar Islands.

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STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE ... 364

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) laid on the Table a copy of the statement on his visit to the U. S. A., Canada, U. K., and West Germany.

BILL INTRODUCED . . 365

The Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Bill was introduced.

STATEMENT *RE*: ORDINANCE—LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . . 365—66

A statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, was laid on the Table.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . 367

Tenth Report was adopted.

BILL PASSED . . . 367—87

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause by clause consideration the Bill was passed as amended.

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . . 387—469

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya) moved the motion to refer to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Bill to a Joint Committee. After discussion the motion was adopted.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . . 469—84

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved the motion to consider the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1957.

Further consideration and passing of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill and consideration and passing of the Public Employment (Requirement as to residence) Bill.